

Sudan rebels 'besiege' strategic town

NAIROBI (AP) — Sudanese rebels claimed Tuesday they were close to capturing the strategic Nile River town of Bor after sinking three steamers, with all on board presumed drowned. The southern-based Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, in a clandestine radio broadcast monitored here, said Bor was "on the verge of falling" into its hands. There was no immediate corroboration of the rebels' claims. Bor, located 160 kilometres north of the southern provincial capital of Juba, was the site of an army mutiny, which strengthened the SPLA. Although the uprising was crushed by loyal reinforcements with 30 deaths on each side, most of the 200 mutineers managed to escape and subsequently joined the rebels led by Col. John Garang. Tuesday's SPLA broadcast, believed to have originated in neighbouring Ethiopia, said insurgents had captured all major defensive positions in Bor and that panicked government troops were "killing themselves out of confusion."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والراية

Gemayel sets terms to attend summit

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel said Tuesday he could not accept an invitation from King Hassan of Morocco to attend an Arab summit if the meeting dealt only with Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Presidential palace sources said Mr. Gemayel told the Moroccan ambassador, who delivered the invitation, that Lebanon would attend only if talks covered all Arab questions. Officials have said repeatedly they would not attend any summit that dealt only with the issue of Palestinians in Lebanon, which would amount to "interference in the country's internal affairs." Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri told reporters: "Lebanon cannot attend or approve such a meeting except after its agenda is changed and Lebanon's will prevails." The summit call followed attacks on three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut launched last month by Mr. Berri's Amal militia, along with units of the Lebanese army.

Volume 10 Number 2904

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JUNE 26, 1985, SHAWWAL 9, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Iraqi leader meets Soviet ambassador

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein received Soviet Ambassador Victor Minin in Baghdad Tuesday, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz also attended the meeting, the agency said without further elaboration. Mr. Aziz made a surprise visit to Moscow in late March with a senior military official, and diplomats suggested they were seeking diplomatic backing or further military supplies for the war with Iran.

Abdul Meguid begins European tour

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid flew to Rome Tuesday on visits to Italy, Hungary, Poland and Austria, and said he would discuss Middle East peace moves. He told reporters he was carrying messages from President Hosni Mubarak to the leaders of the four countries and to Pope John Paul II, current president of the European Community, which is due to begin a two-day summit in Milan on Friday. Mr. Abdul Meguid said he would explain Egypt's views on the Middle East and how it felt Europe could help, but gave no further details.

World experts meet on Friday

MONTREAL (R) — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) said Tuesday that airline security experts will meet in Montreal on Friday to discuss Sunday's hijack air disasters and measures to strengthen air safety. Earlier reports that the meeting had been rescheduled for Tuesday instead of Friday were incorrect, a spokesman for IATA, which represents the world's major airlines, said.

Geneva talks to recess on July 16

GENEVA (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union Tuesday discussed space and missile defence weapons for four hours and 10 minutes, one of the longest negotiating sessions since the start of their new arms control effort, last March, a U.S. spokesman said. He also announced that the superpowers will end the second round of their talks on nuclear missiles and space arms on July 16, making a six-week round. He declined to comment on when the next round would start but officials from both delegations have said the third round will be held in the autumn.

Trudeau arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived in Moscow Tuesday for a month-long visit at the invitation of the Kremlin's top American "think tank," the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a U.S. spokesman said. He will spend a month having talks with Soviet officials and travelling around the country, Canadian sources said. They did not know if he would meet Soviet Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev or other leaders. Moscow's institute of U.S. and Canadian studies, headed by Georgy Arbatov, invited Mr. Trudeau and has arranged the programme.

Reagan considering 'blockade' of Beirut

Syria steps in to mediate crisis; Berri says no deadline for solution; Israel signals shift in stand

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syria stepped in Tuesday to help resolve the 12-day-old Trans World Airlines (TWA) hijack crisis and free 40 Americans taken hostage from aboard the plane as U.S. President Ronald Reagan was considering forcing Beirut airport to close.

Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri said he had no deadline for solving the crisis as Lebanon's president and the European Community condemned the affair.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in an apparent shift of Israel's stand, said Tuesday he has sent a letter to President Reagan urging that the two nations cooperate fully to end the crisis.

U.S. officials said they had reports that some of the hostages in Lebanon were being held behind Syrian lines at a Shi'ite military base, possibly to prevent U.S. retaliation.

Militants aboard the hijacked Boeing 727 fired again at journalists crowding the terraces of the airport's main terminal building.

No one was hit in the shooting, the seventh time the increasingly edgy hijackers have fired on the

press since the Boeing landed here for the third time 10 days ago.

Their move came about the same time as a U.S. spokesman outlined Mr. Reagan's planned moves against Lebanon. Washington's announcement also came as Syria showed signs of intervening to help resolve the hostage crisis with Amal.

Amal's security chief, Ghassan Siblani, also indicated that Damascus is sympathetic to the hijackers' demands for the release of some 735 Lebanese who remain in an Israeli prison after 31 were freed Monday.

Mr. Siblani said: "Syria has been helping us resolve our (domestic) problems and (Syrian) President Hafez Al Assad is helping out in this international problem."

He said the Syrian intervention followed exchanges of letters between Mr. Assad and Mr. Reagan.

It was not clear, however, whether Mr. Reagan's threats of a possible embargo on Beirut's airport, the country's main gateway and centre of the hijack drama, would bring Mr. Assad to change his mediation plans.

Amal, the main militia for Lebanon's million-strong Shi'ites, has taken responsibility for the hostages, including the three crewmen who remain captive aboard the plane. The 37 others are being held in secret hideouts guarded by Amal men around Beirut.

Speaking to reporters at his office, Mr. Siblani explained that Amal supports the hijackers' demands and that Syria "is helping Amal, understands our position and is backing us."

In Washington, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan was considering closing Beirut's airport and cutting off goods and services to the Lebanese capital to pressure those holding the Americans and "those who support the terrorists."

He would not elaborate in what actions Mr. Reagan might decide to take. But he said: "The pre-

(Continued on page 2)

Lebanese police deploy in Beirut Palestinian camps

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese police Tuesday deployed in three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, marking the end of a bloody five-week siege by Shi'ite Muslim forces, security sources said.

Paramilitary units of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) moved into the war-ravaged Sabra and Shatila camps and prepared to take up positions in Bourj Al Barajneh, a third camp two kilometres south, the sources said.

The disengagement force totals 70 to 100 men, about 50 of them assigned to Sabra and Shatila, they added.

At least 635 people were killed, 2,500 wounded and hundreds made homeless during the assault by Shi'ite Amal militia and units of the army's Sixth Brigade bent on stopping what they view as a revival of Palestinian power in Lebanon.

The attackers, demanding that

the Palestinians be disarmed, captured Sabra and most of Shatila, but failed to penetrate Bourj Al Barajneh, the biggest and best-defended camp.

The police deployment is part of a Syrian-brokered peace accord signed by the pro-Syrian Palestine "national salvation front", Amal and Lebanese leftist parties a week ago.

Two Syrian intelligence officers are helping an all-party security committee set up to implement the Damascus agreement.

Beirut Radio said the committee had decided to draw up lists of heavy weapons to be withdrawn from the camps.

However, it quoted "salvation front" representative Abu Ali Mehdi as saying the Palestinians had no big guns and had allowed the reference to them in the Damascus accord as a goodwill gesture.

"We will enter the camps and if

there are any heavy weapons we will remove them," Mr. Mehdi said.

The committee would also list prisoners held by both sides to prepare for their immediate release, the radio said.

Beirut newspapers said Amal leader Nabih Berri and Socialist leader Walid Junblatt were due in Damascus Tuesday to discuss the aftermath of the Amal-Palestinian battle and ways to improve security in Beirut.

But a source at Mr. Berri's home denied that the Amal leader, who is also justice minister in Lebanon's "national unity" government, planned to visit Syria Tuesday.

A security committee representing the army and rival militias was to discuss how to re-open long-closed roads linking east Beirut with west Beirut, radio stations reported.

Soares resigns

LISBON (R) — Portugal's Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares formally submitted his resignation to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Tuesday amid press predictions that dissolution of parliament and early elections to solve a complex political crisis appeared inevitable.

A spokesman for Mr. Soares said the prime minister tendered his resignation in a letter to Mr. Eanes, who began a further round of talks with leaders of the four major Portuguese parties on the crisis sparked by the collapse of the ruling Socialist-Social Democratic coalition 12 days ago.

Mr. Soares' response to the move was not immediately known.

Mr. Soares announced his intention to resign on June 13, when the Social Democrats pulled out of the two-year-old coalition and left him without a parliamentary majority.

Barring a surprise development, Mr. Soares was expected to make his decision on whether to dissolve parliament and call early elections known after consulting the country's highest advisory body, the council of state, Wednesday.

He met the 16-member council twice last week to find a way to avoid elections, not normally due until 1987.

Kohl pledges efforts with U.S. against 'terrorism'

BONN (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush Tuesday secured a pledge from West Germany that it would cooperate with Washington in drawing up new measures to combat "international terrorism."

A Bonn government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had assured Mr. Bush during talks that West Germany fully shared U.S. views on the need for new coordinated action and would work closely with the Americans and other allies.

Spokesman Juergen Sudhoff said the issue had dominated discussions between the two men Tuesday in the light of the detention of 40 American hijack hostages in Lebanon and the apparent destruction of an Indian airliner over the Atlantic.

Mr. Bush had stressed that Washington was urgently seeking much stronger cooperation between the Western allies to improve both "defensive and preventive anti-terrorism" measures, he said.

"Chancellor Kohl pledged that we are for extensive cooperation, we are united with the Americans in seeking wide-ranging measures both to hinder and combat terrorist actions," he added.

Sudhoff refused to give details of what kind of measures the two countries envisaged, saying it was essential that their proposals remain

secret if they were to have maximum effect.

But he added that security experts from the seven leading Western industrial countries would discuss the problem at a meeting in Bonn next month.

The meeting was already scheduled under an accord drawn up by a Western summit in 1978, but Sudhoff said its agenda would now focus on new "anti-terrorist tactics."

Mr. Bush is on a tour of West European capitals which was turned into a campaign for a common response to latest apparent terrorist acts, including a bomb attack in Frankfurt airport last week which killed three people.

Dr. Kohl told Mr. Bush that all western countries were "sitting in the same boat" and shared a joint interest in finding more effective ways to deal with the "terrorist threat."

During a luncheon speech Mr. Bush thanked the chancellor for his promise of help and praised West Germany's past tough attitude towards hijacks and other guerrilla actions, Sudhoff said.

Earlier, Mr. Bush met with Bavarian Governor Franz Josef Strauss, the chairman of West Germany's conservative Christian Social Union. The party is an influential part of Dr. Kohl's ruling coalition.

Arafat heads for Baghdad

By Lams K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left for Baghdad Tuesday and is expected to hold talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on efforts to convene an extraordinary Arab summit, according to Palestinian officials in Amman.

The officials told the Jordan Times that Mr. Arafat's visit to Baghdad is part of intensified Palestinian moves and contacts to ensure the convening of the summit meeting in early July. They did not elaborate, but added that Mr. Arafat's visit to Iraq will be short and that he will return to Amman afterwards.

Prior to his departure for Iraq Tuesday evening, the PLO leader spoke by telephone with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and North Yemeni President Abdullah Saleh. According to the officials, Mr. Arafat emphasised the urgency of holding an extraordinary Arab summit during his conversations with the two Arab leaders.

Earlier this month King Hassan of Morocco called for an Arab summit in July to discuss the Palestinian question. The Moroccan proposal followed fighting between the Syrian-backed Shi'ite militia Amal and Palestinian fighters and residents of three refugee camps in Beirut. The PLO accused Syria of instigating it and masterminding the offensive against the camps.

Three weeks ago a Syrian delegation walked out in protest from an extraordinary meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis when Mr. Arafat accused Syria of backing "massacres perpetrated against the three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut."

Political observers here believe that Syria would boycott the suggested summit. Saudi Arabia, which maintains "good relations" with Syria, had been advocating an Arab consensus prior to convening any Arab summit in order to avoid "further splits in the Arab World."

But the Saudis have not also shown, publicly at least, any strong disapproval of the summit. Securing a clear and positive Saudi response to the Moroccan invitation, according to observers here, remains a decisive factor in Arab efforts to bring the summit into being.

The PLO is keen to convene the summit by the middle of July "in order to reveal Syria's complicity in the war of the camps, which will figure high on the summit's agenda, and consequently to alienate the Syrian government", Palestinian officials and well-informed observers in Amman said.

So far reports from Morocco indicate that the majority of the 21 members of the Arab League have welcomed the convening of the summit, but the positions of two key Arab countries, Saudi Arabia and Syria, remain unknown.

Afghan-Pakistani talks 'fruitful', U.N. envoy says

GENEVA (R) — Soviet-backed Afghanistan and Pakistan have completed three days of talks, described as intense and fruitful, to find a peaceful settlement to the six-year war in Afghanistan.

Diego Cordovez, U.N. under-secretary and special representative on Afghanistan, who acted as go-between in the so-called proximity talks, said Tuesday the two sides would meet again in August.

The United Nations-sponsored talks were aimed at breaking a two-year deadlock in efforts to secure withdrawal of 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and to end Pakistan's support for guerrillas fighting the Kabul government.

Mr. Cordovez carried statements between the delegations, which met in separate rooms. The talks ended Monday night.

He told reporters that some 30 hours of negotiating "showed the very difficult problems that lie ahead and the very difficult political decisions which will have to



The joint Jordanian-Palestinian team, comprising of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali (fourth from left), Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (not seen in the photo), Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member Jawid Al Ghusseini (not in the photo) and Palestine National Council Foreign Affairs Department Director Khaled Al Hassan (second from right), which left for Italy and France on Tuesday is seen off at Amman airport by Under-Secretary of Education Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat (left), PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razak Al Yahya (to Dr. Arabiyat's left) and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi (Petra photo)

Joint Jordan-PLO team leaves for Italy, France

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation Tuesday embarked on a European tour that will take them to Italy and France to explain the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord designed to find a just and durable settlement to the Palestine problem.

The head of the four-member delegation, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, said in a pre-departure statement that the team's mission was the second of its kind since the signing of the joint accord which calls for such moves on the international level.

A similar delegation visited China last month on a similar mission and Mr. Majali said that the aim of such visits is to explain the Amman accord with the object

of finding a just and durable political settlement for the Palestine problem.

The delegation's visit to Italy assumes special importance since Italy now is the current president of the European Community, which is due to convene towards the end of June to discuss a host of international issues including the Middle East, Mr. Majali said. He expressed hope that the delegation will get the European Community's support and backing for the Feb. 11 agreement.

In its visit to the French capital, the joint delegation will explain the Jordanian-Palestinian stand vis-a-vis the current Middle East peace initiatives and will discuss ways for enhancing the march towards a just peace, Mr. Majali added.

Air India jet 'broke up' in air, investigators say

CORK, Ireland (Agencies) — Air India's Boeing 747 broke up in the air before plummeting into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland. Indian experts trying to solve the mystery of the doomed flight said Tuesday.

But the head of an Indian investigation team, Dr. B.K. Bhasin, said that it was too early to say if an explosion caused the crash, as many aviation experts believe.

All 329 passengers and crew aboard Air India's Flight 182 from Montreal to Bombay last Sunday have been given up for lost.

Dr. Bhasin, a senior official with Air India's sister company Indian Airlines, told reporters before boarding a flight from Cork to Dublin: "What looks quite obvious is that the aircraft broke up in the air."

"Whether it happened due to some internal explosion or any other failure it is too early to say and it would be too harsh to say whether it was done deliberately or not unless we can get some definite proof."

He said several pieces of wreckage such as seats and cushions were intact, adding: "If the whole aircraft had hit the water there would have been a lot more twists

and turns in the seats and other equipment."

Dr. Bhasin said it was crucial that the aircraft's flight recorders, believed to be lying under 2,000 metres of Atlantic Ocean, be recovered before their homing signals ran out of power.

They should give vital clues to what caused the accident.

"The sooner we get them the better," he said.

A recovery vessel with sophisticated sonar equipment has been chartered by Britain's accident investigation board on behalf of the Indian government, and was heading for the crash site to help in the search.

The air search for bodies by British and U.S. helicopter teams was called off Monday after 131 had been recovered. Only one body, that of a boy, was found Monday.

Prospects of finding any more were regarded as slim.

Both the Indian and Irish authorities are actively discouraging relatives of the victims from coming to Cork to view the bodies in order to save them from distress.

Sean Brady, spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry in Ottawa, said investigators were looking for possible links between the

Air India crash and a bomb which exploded in luggage from a Canadian Pacific jetliner at Tokyo's Narita airport just over an hour later.

Indian Television reported that Montreal police had arrested two people in connection with both the crash and luggage blast. In Montreal, Cpl. John Keyuk, public relations officer for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which is handling the investigation, said he could not confirm or deny the report. (See lead story on page 5.)

Rodney Wallis, director of security for the International Air Transport Association, the trade association for airlines, said: "I think we have to be talking about an explosion simply because of the speed with which the aircraft disappeared off the screens and the fact that there was no radio communication."

"It had to be something instantaneous... probably it would have to be something that was strategically placed," he said in an Independent Television news interview.

Roe Jennings, head of the Irish government information service,

(Continued on page 3)

Senior Iraqi minister arrives in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, arrived in Cairo Tuesday on a mission to develop cooperation with Egypt and Iraq have no diplomatic relations.

Baghdad cut ties with Cairo after Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, but the atmosphere improved with a visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Iraq last March.

Egypt has also supplied Iraq, which has fought Iran for more than four years, with arms and spare parts.

Mr. Ramadan was due to hold talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali later Tuesday and to convey a message to Mr. Mubarak from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Wednesday.

In Baghdad, the official Iraqi News Agency said the message dealt with bilateral relations and aimed "to boost Arab efforts to unify Arab ranks against the aggressive assault on the Arab Nation."

Mr. Ramadan said he hoped to

conclude an accord on economic, technical and scientific cooperation. He said he would also discuss the Middle East situation and "the escalation in the conspiracy by ruling clique in Iran and Israel against the Iraqi, Palestinian and Lebanese people," the agency reported.

"The strengthening of Iraqi-Egyptian relations serves all the Arabs, because both countries have a leading influence and weight in both the Arab and international arenas," he said.

Mr. Ramadan told reporters here the situation on Iraq's battlefield with Iran was excellent, and "we are not the least worried despite all the conspiracies against us."

He said: "Iran is not interested in peace and has no intention of ending the Gulf war."

Mr. Ramadan accused Syria, Libya and Iran of "forming a front to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and partition it (Lebanon)."

INSIDE

- * Egypt 'ready' to review pact with Sudan, page 2
- * Commercial banks increase assets, local investments, page 3
- * How near is Pakistan to producing the bomb? page 4
- * Rising tide of illiteracy in the U.S., page 5
- * Heavy rains hit Wimbledon, page 6
- * Dollar 'overvalued' by 40 per cent, page 7
- * British police check list of IRA targets, page 8

Standards department to use RSS product testing facilities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade will use the laboratories and other facilities at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in order to check and control standards and specifications of Jordanian industrial products and imported goods, according to an agreement signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Tuesday.

The agreement covers 52 different Jordanian specifications approved by the ministry's Department of Standardisation and Metrology.

A department spokesman said that the move is bound to help improve the quality of locally-

produced products and will protect the interests of both producers and consumers. He added that it will also offer protection for local manufactured goods.

The RSS, he said, owns 31 laboratories for examining industrial products and employs Jordanian experts and technicians to conduct tests and research designed to improve the quality of goods and to help control the quality of imported products.

The agreement was signed by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran and RSS President Fakhraddin Al Daghestani.



Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Ibrahim Badran (second left) and Royal Scientific Society (RSS) President Fakhraddin Al Daghestani

(second right) Tuesday sign an agreement under which the ministry will utilize facilities at the RSS to test standards of industrial products (Petra photo)

Commercial banks increase assets, local investments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A report by the Association of Banks in Jordan (ABJ) says that Jordanian commercial bank assets at the end of 1984 totalled JD 2,136 million, registering an increase of JD 272.6 million compared to the previous year's figures. But the report also indicates that the average growth of these banks' assets was comparatively less than that realised in previous years.

The report says that by the end of 1984, Jordanian banks had JD 311.1 million in foreign exchange deposited abroad compared to JD 283.6 million at the end of 1983.

By the end of 1984, Jordan's banks had total deposits of JD 124.3 million in the Central Bank of Jordan and these banks increased their investments in government bonds and other securities to make the total rise to JD 208.5 million, up from JD 147.2

million in the previous year, the report said.

The report attributed the increase in local investments to measures adopted by the Central Bank making it mandatory for all banks to invest an average of four per cent of their deposits and financial assets in development bonds, and to the benefits in the form of tax-free interest these banks obtain from such investment.

Branching out

According to the report, Jordanian banks are in a very sound and strong position. They also have branches all over the country with the total number of branches now standing at 261. It said that these banks increased vertically this year with the opening of 24 branches, but not a single new bank or financial institution has

been established in Jordan so far this year.

The report points out the fact that 10 years ago, each branch used to offer services to some 14,300 people, but this figure has been gradually reduced, and now stands at 9,900. This means that the increase in the number of bank branches in Jordan over the past 10 years was relatively higher than the population growth, according to the report.

The report also revealed that Jordanian banks and financial institutions last year arranged 16 consortium-type loans amounting to JD 25,128,000 against 22 such loans worth JD 58,832 million in 1983. It said that public services, agriculture, mining and construction sectors mostly benefitted from these loans.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Qur'aan announces Karak election date

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Governor Ahmad Al Qur'aan announced here Tuesday that Karak municipal elections will take place on July 15 and said that registration of candidates running for the election would start on July 6, lasting for three days.

CRD registers 3.26m people

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Registration Department (CRD) in Jordan has so far registered 3,262,414 families with a total number of 3,262,414 people, according to Mr. Adnan Meriza, the department's director general. He said that books show that of those registered, 1,689,403 are males.

Hamzeh reviews physiotherapy problems

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday discussed with the chairman of the Jordanian Physiotherapists Association topics related to the profession. The chairman, Mr. Mudabbih Al Haj, presented requests to the minister regarding various problems and difficulties which Jordanian physiotherapists face.

Meeting discusses marketing clothes

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting to discuss problems and difficulties which impede the marketing of Jordanian clothing products in Iraq was held at the Amman Chamber of Industry Tuesday. Attending the meeting were members of the chamber, several members of the Baghdad Chamber of Industry, representatives of the Ministries of Supply, Industry and Trade and owners of clothing factories in Jordan.

Training courses help develop health services, Hamzeh says

KARAK (Petra) — The Ministry of Health will introduce an amendment to the Higher Medical Council (HMC) law to enable the council to handle its task more efficiently and with better results, Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said here Tuesday.

Addressing a ceremony at Mar'a University for the graduation of physicians who completed a three-week course in primary health care, Dr. Hamzeh said his ministry is concerned with developing health care services for the public. The ministry is holding training courses for doctors because such courses are bound to help the ministry achieve its aspired goal, he added.

Also addressing the ceremony was Dr. Fawwaz Halaseh, director of the local health department. He said that primary health care remains the first step towards improving general health care. He continued that the ministry's various health departments are giving attention to safeguarding the local

Hindawi stresses importance of agricultural roads in rural regions

MADABA (Petra) — Amman Governor Turki Al Hindawi Tuesday made an inspection tour of rural areas in Madaba district and met with local officials and farmers.

Mr. Hindawi first inspected newly-opened agricultural roads at Shafa Ghurieh and visited other areas which need similar roads to benefit farmers and facilitate the transportation of crops.

During the tour Mr. Hindawi said the government was keen to open agricultural roads in different regions and also to supply rural regions with water and electricity. He said that constructing agricultural roads could help the marketing of crops and would encourage farmers to increase cultivated areas. Most importantly they help to stem the migration of people from rural to urban regions of the Kingdom, he said.

Mr. Hindawi called on farmers to improve agricultural production in order to help Jordan achieve food security. Mr. Hindawi was accompanied on the tour by the Madaba district governor and local officials.

Amman Municipality applies new licencing law

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality has started issuing licences in accordance with a new law, according to the director of the municipality's licensing department Mahmoud Al Aramouti.

He said that the department issues licences to hotels, pensions, restaurants, tourist and travel agencies, shops in hotels which deal with oriental souvenirs, together with engineering and lawyers' offices, doctors and dentists clinics. The municipality requires from

all those wishing to put up signs on buildings or homes to acquire licences and paying fixed fees in accordance with the new law, Mr. Aramouti said.

The number of stores and other offices so far issued licences according to this law was 33,740 in the first half of this year, and 20,312 renewals were issued in the same period, he said. The municipality, he said, will from July, impose fines on violators of the new law.

Dakhqan inspects services at Amman agriculture department

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan Tuesday inspected the agriculture department in Amman Governorate and examined the work of its different sections. He also met with engineers and technicians working in the field.

During his tour the minister urged staff at the department to increase the frequency of field trips to give advice to farmers and to help solve any problems. He also urged staff at the agricultural extension service to help apply the agricultural cropping pattern system in farming in order to improve production.

Searching for the church of Saint Lot

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A team headed by Dr. Herbert Donner, a prominent German archaeologist, has recently surveyed a small antiquities site near the south-east corner of the Dead Sea to determine if it is the Church of St. Lot that is depicted in the famous 6th Century AD Madaba mosaic map of Palestine.

The last time Lot, Abraham's Nephew is mentioned in the Bible (Genesis 19) is when he stayed in a cave somewhere in this area, and left with his two daughters, who gave birth to Moab and Ammon. The church built on the spot of the cave in the Byzantine period, and later represented in the Madaba mosaic map, is thought to have commemorated this event.

Madaba map

The Madaba map shows a representation of the biblical city of Zoar, mentioned in Genesis 19 and still in existence in the Byzantine period, with the inscription "Balak, also (S)egor, now Zoar".

Just above (to the east of) Zoar, the Madaba map shows a church with the inscription "The Sanctuary of St. Lot".

Dr. Donner, with Dr. Axel Krauf of Yarmouk University and Kerak Inspector of Antiquities Nabil Baqaen, surveyed the area at the south-east corner of the Dead Sea in October 1983 to locate the site of the Church of St. Lot.

The city of Zoar has been firmly identified with the modern site of Tell Sheikh Issa, south-west of the village of Safi. Just to the east of Tell Sheikh Issa, precisely where the Wadi Hassa enters the Wadi Araba, the team located the remains of an ancient facility that may well be the Church of St. Lot.

About 50 metres above the river bed, they investigated two man-made caves that were first identified in 1934 by the German architect Fritz Frank, who thought they were a hermitage. West of the caves Frank also noted a cistern "protected" by a high wall.

Dr. Donner's re-examination of the facility suggest to him that this may in fact be the site of the Church of St. Lot, though the evidence on the ground is not fully

conclusive.

The left (north) cave is partially destroyed and filled in, and has cut into it a typical Byzantine tomb covered with 1.1-metre-long stone slabs. Four slabs are still in the cave. A door in the south wall of the cave leads into the right (south) cave, which Dr. Donner thinks was a chapel.

In the east wall of the chapel-cave, facing the main entrance, is a



Section of the Madaba mosaic map showing the position of the shrine of St. Lot.

one-metre wide apse flanked by two smaller, half-metre-wide niches. The walls of the south cave were plastered and painted in antiquity, and some traces of painted geometric designs can still be seen in the apse.

Greek inscription

To the right of the door connecting the two caves is a badly preserved Greek inscription that reads:

"O Lord, God of this Holy Place help (for: be gracious to?) the servant of thi of thine PN"

The inscription dates from the late Byzantine period, between the 5th and 7th Centuries AD. Such a reference to a "holy place" in the late Byzantine period usually meant a place mentioned in the Bible, or one where a biblical event occurred. If it refers to the spot of a biblical event, Dr. Donner suggests, this must be the Church of St. Lot because no other biblical event took place

support a church built on the rather weak Nubian sandstone earth of the area. The sandstone erodes easily, and there are traces of another wall extending up the hill, which may have helped protect the church by preventing erosion damage.

The caves are not easily accessible today, though there are traces of steps that were probably part of the ancient passageway, leading up to the caves.

Dr. Donner suggested, in an interview with the Jordan Times here recently, that the chapel in the south cave may have originally marked the spot of Lot's passage here, but the church was added above the caves at a later date because there was not enough room to build it directly in front of the chapel-cave.

"We are still not quite sure whether or not we have found the spot of the Church of St. Lot," Dr. Donner said, "and there are convincing arguments for and against."

For and against

The positive arguments are the location of the site east of Zoar and within the foothills, as the Madaba map indicates; the inscription's reference to this being a holy place; the large wall that would not seem to be needed for a mere hermitage or just to protect the cistern; the absence of other ancient sites between the wadis Hassa and Abyad; and the presence of only late Byzantine pottery sherds (6th-7th Centuries AD) at the caves and on the slopes above them.

The arguments against this being the site of the Church of St. Lot are the weakness of the soil, which may not have been able to support a church, and the role of the enigmatic wall.

"I am inclined to think that this was the spot of the Church of St. Lot, but the negative arguments of the weak soil and the large wall are hard to overcome," Dr. Donner said.

He hopes to return to the site soon with an architect who could assess the structural problems that would be associated with building a church there. He is also surveying Greek inscriptions from the late Byzantine period to determine more precisely what was meant then by a "holy place".

TAKE OFF ON TIME

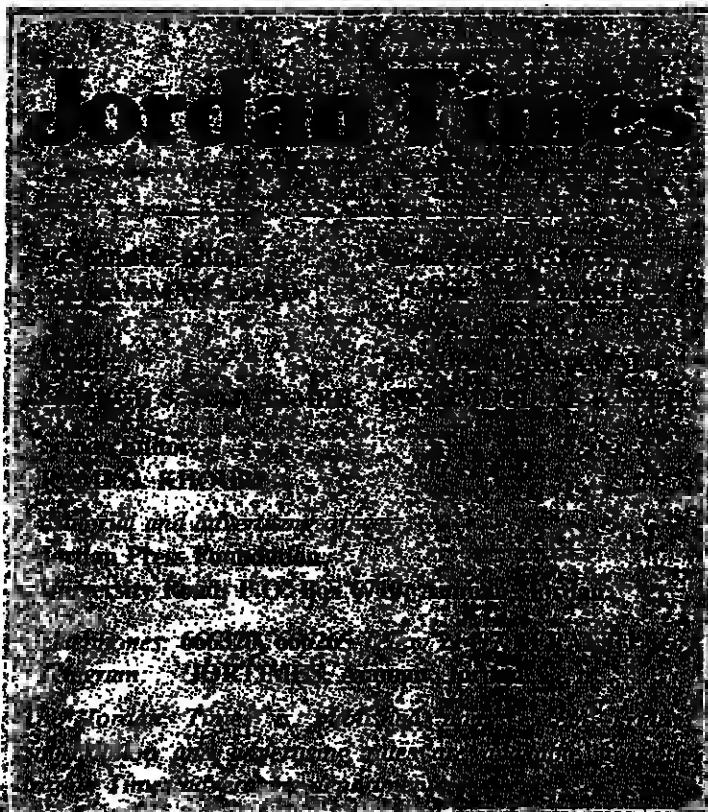
CITIZEN

The steel and quartz Wing. Its success is your success. Demonstrating a certain style. The slimmest watch displaying day and date. Water resistant. Elegant, and affordable. Wing watches take off from Citizen showrooms.

WING

FROM JAPAN

SERVICE CENTERS ALL OVER INDIA AND PAKISTAN



Out of the shadows

THE TWA hostage crisis has cast its heavy shadow on the search for peace in the Middle East, but work is continuing on the next step in the peace process, namely the envisaged meeting between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. representatives here in Amman. When the PLO is ready to name its representatives to the dialogue with the U.S., the process will take an important step forward. But until then nothing meaningful can happen on the ground. The whole issue just becomes a question of stalling and marking time.

Procrastination on the part of the PLO in naming its envoys to the joint dialogue is not the best option available to them or to us. It should not matter much if the U.S. is preoccupied with the hostage crisis and international terrorism: Jordan and the PLO have to put their act together and stick to it regardless of what is happening on the outside.

This we should do for the sake of maintaining and strengthening the momentum that His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Washington has generated. But we would also have to do something positive because points of difference, if and where they remain, are on procedural rather than operational grounds.

Jordan and the PLO fully agree on the principles for a just and honourable settlement of the Palestinian problem. They also agree on the mechanism for reaching such a settlement. Why then, and in whose interest is it, to hold up progress towards achieving this goal?

Busy and preoccupied as it may be with the hostage crisis, the U.S. would welcome any new effort on our part, Jordanians and Palestinians alike, to push the new process forward. We certainly have not heard anything to the contrary from Washington, and it might be an opportune time for us to move while Israel persists in its reluctance to help the Americans free their hostages from the Shi'ites.

There is not in any case time to waste: the extremists in this area, whether they are Israelis or Arabs, are jumping at every opportunity to wreck the chances for peace. It would be a tragedy if they were allowed to succeed, this time, or at any point in the future.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Disorderly Libyan behaviour

LIBYA'S STRATEGIC treaty with Iran, announced in both countries Monday, has put a seal to the secret collaboration that has been going on between them over the past few years. Libya has earlier supplied Iran with long-range missiles, which the Tehran regime used to strike at civilian targets in Baghdad and other Iraqi towns.

Libya has also supplied Iran with other war materials to enable it to pursue its aggression on the Iraqi people, which is part of the Arab nation to which Libya belongs. It is almost impossible to understand Libya's policies which more often than not are characterised by contradictions, recklessness and, unreasonable behaviour.

The strategic treaty just declared by both regimes came at a very bad time when preparations are going ahead for the forthcoming Arab summit which is looked on as a way out of the present weak Arab stand, and for putting an end to the divisions plaguing the Arab nation. The treaty was announced in the wake of a tour by Libyan officials of Arab countries which included Iraq; and the tour was first believed by many observers as one for paving the way for a new initiative to end the Gulf war.

The Arab World has now discovered the truth about the Libyan regime and its practices against the Arab nation.

Al Dustour: Conveying a joint message

A JOINT Jordanian-Palestinian delegation Tuesday embarks on a tour of European countries, to expound the Amman agreement, signed on Feb. 11 for resolving the Palestine problem and restoring for the Palestinians their rights in their homeland. The delegation will first visit Rome before going on to Paris; and the two capitals' welcome of the Amman accord and their readiness to hear the views of the delegation constitute an important step on the way towards enlisting international support for the convening of an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A joint delegation earlier visited China, a permanent U.N. Security Council member, and obtained backing for the Amman agreement. The delegation, therefore, pursues efforts to obtain further support from other nations, a necessary step before international efforts can start for achieving a settlement.

Europe is very important for us as much as the Middle East is important for Europe in the field of trade, economy, tourism and many other areas of interest for both sides. We hope that the delegation's efforts will be crowned with success and so help pave the way for a lasting Middle East settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab: New threat to Arab Nation

AS EFFORTS are being made by Arab governments for holding an Arab summit meeting to end Arab differences and mobilise Arab ranks in the face of common dangers, the Arab masses witness a strange grouping of a sinister nature being formed. This is the strategic alliance just announced between Libya and Iran, the two countries that have been collaborating against the Arab nation for the past five years.

The new alliance constitutes a threat to the whole Arab nation since it places Libya on the same footing with Iran and places both regimes in the same trench vis-a-vis Iraq and the Arab nation. The new alliance will no doubt further divide the Arabs and cause more disarray in their ranks, at a time when they face the Zionist enemy on the western flank and the Iranian aggression in the east.

The contradictions in Libya's policies and the Libyan regime's alliance with Iran, the arch enemy of the Arab nation, can only help our enemies to impose hegemony on us and carry out plans designed to weaken our stand world-wide.

The new alliance can not be justified whatever the reasons behind it are, because it will help the enemies of the Arabs and cause more damage and harm to the Arab nation.

How near is Pakistan to producing the bomb?

There is ever-present animosity between Pakistan and India, and now Islamabad has the worry of 100,000 Russian troops in Afghanistan. Alain Cass and Simon Henderson, recently in the region, examine the fears that Pakistan wants nuclear weapons more than ever.

The ruins of some old Sikh temples overlook the Khan Research Laboratories at Kahuta, south-east of Pakistan's capital. The site used to be a favourite picnic spot for foreigners living in Islamabad. In 1979, a few months after the French ambassador, one of his staff and a British journalist were beaten up by security men guarding the top-secret Kahuta plant, an American diplomat took a visitor for a picnic. The diplomat was extremely nervous but the visitor, a satellite photography expert from the U.S. National Security Agency, had come to do a job and he was fascinated by what he saw.

It is no longer possible to picnic by the old temples. A heavily-guarded roadblock turns away snoozers; tanks guard all roads to Kahuta, while French Crotale surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns watch the skies. The complex is widely believed to be the nerve centre of Pakistan's persistent efforts to acquire nuclear weapons.

What goes on behind the heavily-guarded barbed-wire perimeter wall at Kahuta will be a topic of prime importance when Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister, meets senior U.S. officials, including President Ronald Reagan, in Washington. Also, in 1982, Western governments stopped attempts by Pakistan to buy in Europe 48 hollow stainless steel spheres, each the basis of an enriched uranium bomb with the destructive power of that used on Hiroshima in 1945.

Last year, a Pakistani was arrested in the U.S. for trying to buy 50 krytrons — electronic switches which can be used in nuclear bomb triggers. President Zia-ul-Haq's bland comment was that the krytrons were for flashing lights, "the type used on the top of ambulances."

India now claims that Pakistan is close to acquiring nuclear weapons. For the first time this year the annual report of the Indian Defence Ministry raises the issue

of nuclear weapons on the sub-continent. It warns of Pakistan's "relentless pursuit of nuclear capability with the assistance and connivance of certain countries."

Mr. Gandhi, shortly before his visit to the U.S. repeated the claim and gave a warning that India may have to reconsider its policy of not producing its own system.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 and now has a major nuclear energy programme including three large plants. But the government has always maintained that it would neither develop nor stockpile nuclear weapons, regardless of what Pakistan did, a position which successive Indian leaders have found increasingly difficult to defend.

Aside from Kahuta, there are also worries about activity at the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH) in Islamabad. Pakistan has built a small reprocessing facility capable of producing plutonium, another possible bomb material, at the complex there called the New Labs. American intelligence says that at another block in the complex Pakistan is trying to forge

specially-shaped plates, crucial parts of an atomic bomb.

Pakistan's bomb project dates from 1972, following the country's defeat in the third Indo-Pakistan war over Bangladesh.

Since then, Pakistan's covert efforts to acquire a nuclear weapons capability has developed rapidly. The Kahuta centre was established in 1976 and a series of clandestine operations was launched abroad to acquire the necessary technology to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Most Western officials now believe that Pakistan is not far from acquiring nuclear weapons. One knowledgeable U.S. official said: "The reasons for which Mr. Bhutto originally wanted Pakistan to have the bomb haven't changed. Pakistan has always believed in the need to restore the equilibrium with India which is much bigger and more powerful."

The acquisition of nuclear weapons by Pakistan and a decision by India to follow suit would have a profound impact on the balance of power in the subcontinent as well as posing real dangers. India might be tempted to mount a conventional attack on Islamabad's nuclear installations, almost cer-

tainly triggering another war between the countries.

The Soviet Union would come under pressure to go to India's aid. The U.S., which is in the middle of a six-year \$3.2 billion military and economic assistance package to Pakistan, would be torn between its commitment to stand by an ally and its desire to reduce tension in an area of strategic importance.

Intelligence officials suggest that President Zia has been bedeviled by the U.S. warning and has slowed the Kahuta programme down temporarily.

Early this year some 200 employees were made redundant at Kahuta. At the same time Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, the man who heads Pakistan's nuclear effort, was made responsible for some non-nuclear weapons development.

China, which was publicly accused last year by U.S. Senator Alan Cranston of providing Pakistan with design assistance since the late 1970s, has also come under increasing pressure from President Reagan to distance itself from Islamabad's efforts.

The Nuclear Cooperation Agreement between the U.S. and

China initiated last year has been held up because of Peking's refusal to give sufficient assurances about its Pakistani connections.

However, there are limits to U.S. leverage over Pakistan. The Soviet presence in Afghanistan has transformed Washington's attitude to Pakistan which it now regards as a front-line state in the fight against the Soviet Union.

Western and Indian officials are also aware that technological advances mean that it is no longer absolutely necessary to carry out a full-scale nuclear test before going on to manufacture a weapons system.

One approach to persuade Pakistan to abandon its nuclear efforts would be to offer it a broad defence treaty with the U.S. possibly placing it under the American nuclear umbrella like Japan. But Pakistan would be loath to depend entirely on the U.S. for its security — the U.S. has cut off aid to Islamabad three times in the past and is already considered by Pakistan as a fair-weather friend. The U.S. for its part, would not wish to have to extend military aid to Pakistan unconditionally — Financial Times news feature.

South African military incursions strain U.S. policy

By Sue Baker
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria government is showing severe strain, undermined by South Africa's military adventures abroad and under pressure from Congress and human rights groups.

The administration still maintains that its policy of maintaining diplomatic and trade ties in an effort to promote peaceful change in South Africa is the only alternative, and it continues to oppose economic sanctions.

But congressional and independent experts say South Africa's recent raids into Angola and Botswana and its creation of an interim government in Namibia (South West Africa) have raised serious doubts over whether quiet diplomacy can moderate the actions of the white minority government in Pretoria.

They say the likely passage of economic sanctions against South Africa by Congress — virtually assured now by Pretoria's actions — could put pressure on Mr. Reagan to re-think the effectiveness of his policy for the region.

"From the administration's point of view, this might be regarded as the beginning of the end of constructive engagement," an aide on the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Africa told Reuters.

The administration issued unprecedented condemnations of

South Africa for its abortive operation aimed at the partly U.S.-owned oil installations at Cabinda, Angola, on May 21 and its raid on the Botswana capital of Gaborone on June 14.

The actions dealt a blow to U.S.-led efforts for a peace settlement in the region, and Washington recalled its ambassador after the Botswana attack.

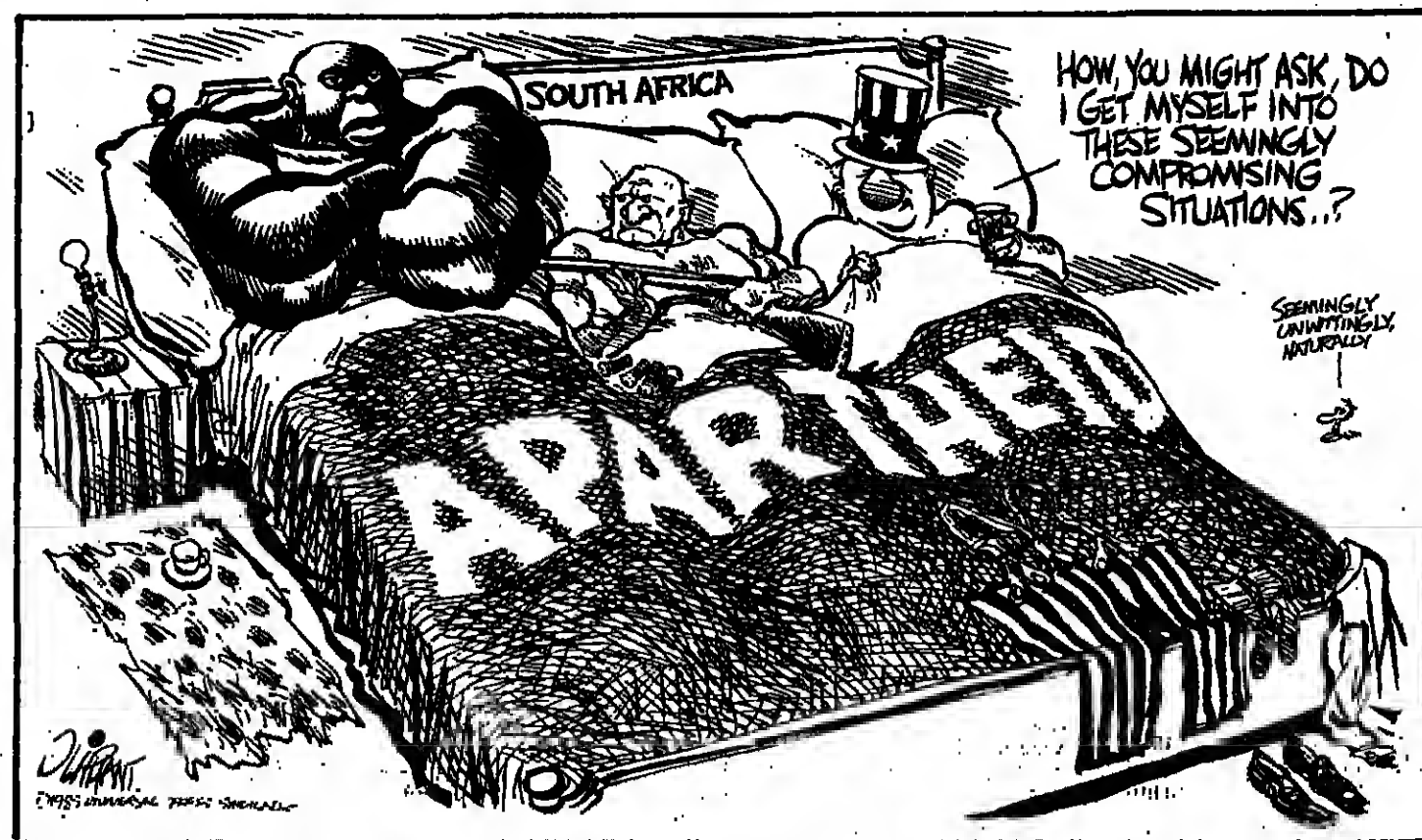
But Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for Africa, told Reuters that "constructive engagement" would continue.

"The basic premise is that you are more likely to be effective in pursuing goals you believe in by being there — by being involved diplomatically and through investments and our programmes of various kinds — than by not being there," he said.

"It would be a mistake to conclude that we can all by ourselves reshape history (but) we can bring our influence to bear and we've done so and we will continue to do so."

But Mr. Crocker also said the U.S. policy was not static, indicating the administration may be considering other options.

"To some extent, the region is a moving target — we have to try to keep ourselves relevant to what is going on there and we will do that," he said without elaborating. Mr. Crocker said moves in Congress and at the United Nations to impose economic sanctions to force changes in South Africa's apartheid system of institutionalised racial segregation



"strike us as extremely misguided." "Sanctions are not the way to go," he said. "They would disadvantage the victims of apartheid and would most likely not have any predictable results in terms of pressuring the government. We are not about to do it."

However, a source on the House Subcommittee on Africa predicted that some form of sanctions legislation would be adopted before Congress breaks for its summer recess at the end of July.

On June 5, the house approved a bill that would bar all U.S.

loans to the South African government and ban all new U.S. investment in South Africa. It also would prohibit imports of Kruggerand gold coins and exports of U.S. computer equipment.

An expert at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank, said Pretoria's actions to put

down anti-apartheid unrest had made Washington increasingly aware that current U.S. policy was failing to achieve its goals in the region.

"But so far (the administration) is not terribly clear how to modify the basic policy," he said.

Kohl's future as chancellor is in doubt for first time

By Mark Wood
Reuters

BONN — Under attack from his own friends and allies and with his popularity in sharp decline, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's future as West German leader has started to look uncertain for the first time since he came to power in 1982.

Following a series of disputes in his coalition government over domestic and foreign policy, Chancellor Kohl has been accused by his political partners of lacking leadership and letting problems drift.

As the criticism has grown more outspoken, his public standing has plummeted. An opinion poll published recently by the respected Infas institute gave him the lowest popularity rating ever recorded for an incumbent leader.

Reflecting on his loss of prestige and a huge defeat inflicted on his Christian Democrats (CDU) in

regional elections last month, West German commentators have now begun predicting Mr. Kohl could be ousted by his own party.

But despite the setbacks, most believe the chancellor still has time to retrieve the situation, if only because the CDU has no obvious immediate alternative to him as leader.

Much of the criticism of him has come from the Christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and part of the Bonn coalition.

In typically acidic style, CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss summed up his frustrations with Mr. Kohl: "According to our constitution, the federal chancellor sets the guidelines for government policy. And that's what I would like to see happening," he grumbled to reporters.

But German commentators, accustomed to Mr. Strauss' fiery

outbursts, see even more significance in the way the right-wing mass-circulation press which previously backed the chancellor has now turned vehemently against him.

The daily Die Welt says Mr. Kohl has suffered a massive loss of authority because of his own inaction and BILDzeitung, which once showered praise on the leader, now carries critical reports and commentaries about him almost daily.

The sniping from the chancellor's own trenches began when the CDU suffered heavy losses in state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous province, in May.

Polls showing voters had deserted the party because they felt the government was doing nothing to deal with problems such as unemployment prompted demands for more decisive action from the CSU and some leading CDU

officials. Mr. Kohl's critics have also argued that it is his lack of command and direction which has led to a series of damaging public quarrels within the coalition, chiefly between the CSU and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

These have focused on plans for tax reform and a new law on demonstrations as well as foreign policy issues such as Bonn's role in the European Community and its approach to President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Commentators have added to the broadsides by accusing Mr. Kohl of seriously mishandling foreign affairs at every turn.

The weekly Die Zeit said he had soured relations with the U.S. by forcing President Reagan to visit a German war cemetery at Bitburg, and strained ties with France by trying to mobilise support for SDI. Almost all newspapers have

accused Mr. Kohl of damaging Bonn's standing in the European Community by approving a veto on cereals prices and getting involved in a dispute over exhaust emission standards which West Germany appears unable to win.

Most have also expressed the view that in the past weeks the prestige and authority which normally attaches to the chancellor's office has been transferred to the popular and highly articulate president, Richard von Weizsäcker.

Mr. Kohl, who has a reputation for riding out crises, has so far refused to comment on the barrage of criticism against him. But some neutral observers believe the tactic may be risky.

"The attacks on Kohl are devouring their own momentum and that could build up pressure in his party to topple him before the 1987 (general) election," one West European diplomat said. German commentators say two

men stand out as the most likely successors should Mr. Kohl fall — Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and the vocal and evidently ambitious premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg state, Lothar Spaeth.

But both men have denied such ambitions and the commentators say neither would come out in the open with a bid for the leadership unless a general revolt had broken out first.

Die Zeit said Mr. Kohl appeared to have a year's grace in which to retrieve his position and rebuild his standing. It predicted if the CDU then lost control of the state of Lower Saxony in elections in June next year "the daggers will be drawn".

"So it looks as if until next June he will be sailing against the wind — a chancellor on probation, quite possibly a chancellor on the way out," the newspaper added.

Peaceful Nepal can never be the same after the bombings

By Robert Mahoney
Reuters

KATHMANDU — "Nepal can never be quite the same again," lamented the government newspaper Rising Nepal.

The editorial summed up public reaction to the wave of bombings which shattered the peace of this fabled Himalayan kingdom last week.

The attacks on the king's palace, the national assembly and a top tourist hotel in the capital Kathmandu and on targets in three towns killed seven people, including a parliamentarian.

They also gave the Hindu kingdom its first taste of modern urban terror tactics.

"The people are shocked and confused," said a Kathmandu University professor.

"This has changed the political landscape in Nepal. Things can

never go back to what they were," he said.

Besides shock there is bewilderment as to the identity and motives of the bombers, who used fairly sophisticated devices in a well planned and coordinated operation, according to officials.

Two groups have claimed responsibility but the government of King Birendra is still investigating the blasts and has said nothing about the attackers' identity.

A group led by former assemblyman Ram Raja Prasad Singh said in New Delhi it planted 200 bombs in an attempt to overthrow the monarchy and establish a democratic republic. Mr. Singh went into exile in India after a referendum in May 1980 rejected a multi-party system of government for Nepal.

A previously unknown group called the United Liberation Tor-chbearers also claimed res-

pability for the blasts. Diplomats rule out a foreign hand in the bombings, saying that neither China to the north nor India to the south have an interest in destabilising the rule of 39-year-old King Birendra, who came to power in 1972.

But an editorial in the government daily Rising Nepal said the bombings could not have been masterminded by Nepalese. It also recommended keeping close watch on the movements of foreigners. In the Nepalese press "foreigners" often refers to Indians.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has condemned the attacks.

The bombings came against a backdrop of growing political unrest and pressure for the king to allow political parties.

Although more than half the electorate voted against multi-

party democracy in 1980, the banned Nepal Congress Party claims widespread support.

In May it launched a civil disobedience campaign to press for political parties to take part in national assembly elections scheduled for next year. It called off the campaigns once the bombings began.

The 140-seat assembly meets once a year but real power lies with the king and his palace secretariat, according to politicians.

Police have detained some 5,000 people since May and are still holding about 1,000, many of them Congress Party members or sympathisers, local residents said.

"Everything was boiling below the surface before the attacks," said one foreign resident.

"The Congress was agitating, students and teachers were making waves and there was a general feeling of resentment about cor-

ruption and the power of the palace," he said.

"The king is now facing the very difficult choice of just how far he can let loose the reins of power," said a foreign diplomat who asked not to be identified.

The king has to weigh demands for political reform against opposition from hardliners in the palace and the government who depend on the monarchy for their influence and power, according to political analysts.

Part of the political establishment also fears that political parties would be open to foreign influence, particularly from India, the sources said.

But the bulk of Nepalese who scratch out a living on the terraced slopes of ranges like Everest and Annapurna support the monarchy.

As devout Hindus, some of the hill people see the king as a rei-

ncarnation of the God Vishnu.

"Most Nepalese are phlegmatic and are not anti-royalist," said one resident.

Although Nepal is among the six poorest states in the world, economic discontent has rarely found political expression. Underground leftist and Communist groups are active but are said to have failed to gain widespread support among peasants, political analysts said.

The disparities between rich and poor are not as glaring as in many other countries. Most peasants are able to feed themselves and the extended family system is a cushion against starvation and homelessness, they said.

Nevertheless, the analysts believe the bombings are the most serious direct threat the monarchy has faced and attention will now focus on how it and the outlawed opposition parties react, they said.

هكذا من الاصل



Liu Xiaobin works on the geometric question

Chinese prodigy Liu Xiaobin startles news reporters

By Zhang Cheng

THE LENSES of the still and television cameras and several dozen eyes focused simultaneously on a little black-board, on which a geometric figure was drawn and the following words were written: Given that ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle such that AC and BD are perpendicular and intersect at E, that EG is perpendicular to AB and that the reverse extension of EG intersects CD, at F, prove that DF = FC.

Someone in the group whispered: "Oh, this is for third graders in junior high school." Before the words were out, a little boy about 1.10 meters tall, walked briskly to the blackboard, took up a piece of chalk, stepped on to a chair and began to perform.

The visitors held their breath and stared. The photographers forgot their shutters.

It was not long before the crowd burst out with "He did it! He worked it out!" "Smart boy! Seeing is believing, I'm convinced."

The child they watched was one of the ten best news-makers of Jiangsu province in 1984, six-year-old prodigy Liu Xiaobin. What was happening was an on-the-spot test put to him by local reporters.

Liu Xiaobin was born on Ganbu State Farm in Jiangsu. His 34-year-old father, graduate of a technical school for teachers, is headmaster of local primary school, where his mother, a senior high school graduate, teaches Chinese. The family lives in the school dormitory.

When Liu Xiaobin was two and a half years old, his father Liu Tingmei began to teach him to read, one hour a day. It took the boy only three days to learn all the 300 characters in Book One of the primary school Chinese textbook. His father, full of confidence, decided to teach him more. He found that his son could memorise two characters a minute. In March, 1983, when the boy was four, Liu Tingmei began to teach him maths, then physics and chemistry.

On Dec. 13, 1984, two senior teachers, Tao Weidu and Chen Hua from the Educational Bureau of Lianyungang city, went to the farm and tested the boy. They brought with them junior high school exam papers and a maths paper for young workers. Liu Xiaobin passed with good marks. After the tests, Tao Weidu said that Liu Xiaobin knew about 3,600 characters and could read books like "Pilgrim to the West," a Chinese classic, and "Selected Fairy Tales" by Zang Tianyi.

"Liu Xiaobin's memory, reaction, thinking and understanding," Mr. Tao said, "are exceptionally good. I estimate that the boy can learn eight times more than an ordinary high school student in a given time."

The boy's father has more stories to tell.

One day when Xiaobin was six months old, he said his eleven-year-old cousin put him on his bike. Before long he fell off and cut his forehead. He cried for a long time. His cousin was frightened and bought him a toy to stop him crying. When they got back to Xiaobin's home, the cousin lied to Xiaobin's parents, who believed him. When Xiaobin was four years old, some one mentioned the scar on his forehead. Amazingly, Xiaobin recalled the incident.

One morning when Xiaobin was nearly four years old, he was playing in his father's office and disturbing the teachers. So his father sent him home and gave him some work to do; learn by heart the squares of all numbers between one and 20, the cubes of all numbers between one and 10 and the commonest radical signs. Then his father went back to his office, telling his colleagues: "Now we can concentrate on our work. I've given the boy enough work to keep him in the house." However, before the words were out, Xiaobin reappeared with a grin. His father was angry and decided to teach him a lesson. But Xiaobin got in first: "I can recite all you asked me." His father and the other teachers didn't believe him. But in a couple of minutes they found that what the boy had said was true.

One day last November, his father gave him a function lesson for third year junior high school students. He spent 10 minutes explaining the functions, which ordinary students would take two hours to understand. Xiaobin's reaction was so quick that people thought his father was giving him reviewing instructions. The father shrugged his shoulders, saying "I cannot find time to prepare the lessons for him."

When people asked Liu Tingmei the secret of his son's success, he said he didn't have any. However, he added that before Xiaobin could speak, he often carried him out to the fields and told him about anything they saw. When Xiaobin could say a few words, Liu Tingmei began to tell him a story every night and the next night ask him to retell it. He also often bought him toys and asked him to take them apart. Liu Tingmei found these methods very useful for his son's education.

Liu Xiaobin plays hard too. It seems that he never stays quietly at home except at mealtimes. If he isn't riding his bike, he's playing with other children. Since birth he has never had an injection of a pill.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" one reporter asked.

"I want to be a scientist," he said, "but I'm not sure."

"Why?"

"Being a scientist needs a lot of knowledge," he replied with adult seriousness — China Features.

Rising tide of illiteracy in the United States

Illiterate America. By Jonathan Kozol. Anchor Press/Doubleday.

Reviewed by Neil Postman

WHATEVER ELSE may be said of the immigrants who settled in New England in the 17th century, it is a paramount fact that they were dedicated and skillful readers. Although colonial literacy rates are difficult to assess, there is sufficient evidence that between 1640 and 1700, the literacy rate for men in Massachusetts and Connecticut was somewhere between 89 and 95 per cent. They represented, quite probably, the highest concentration of literate males to be found anywhere in the world at that time. (The literacy rate for women in these colonies is estimated to have run as high as 62 per cent.)

It is to be understood that the Bible was central reading matter

in all households, for these people were Protestants who shared Luther's belief that printing was "God's highest and extremest act of Grace, whereby the business of the Gospel is driven forward". But reading for God's sake was not their sole motivation in bringing books into their homes. For example, between 1682 and 1685, Boston's leading bookseller imported 3,421 books from one English dealer, most of these non-religious books. The meaning of this fact may be fully appreciated when one considers that these books were intended for consumption by approximately 75,000 people then living in the northern colonies. In the year 1772, Jacob Duché wrote: "The poorest labourer upon the shore of the Delaware thinks himself

entitled to deliver his sentiment in matters of religion or politics with as much freedom as the gentleman scholar... Such is the prevailing taste for book of every kind, that almost every man is a reader." Four years later, Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" was published, and within a year almost 500,000 copies were in print. In 1925, a book would have to sell 24 million copies to match the proportion of the population Paine's book attracted. America's founders, in other words, were as committed to the printed word as any group of people who have ever lived.

Our situation today is somewhat different. According to Jonathan Kozol, one out of every three Americans is incapable of reading his book. "Illiterate America." In Boston, 40 per cent of the adult population is illiterate. In San Antonio, 152,000 adults have been documented as illiterate;

there are probably many more. One million teenagers between 12 and 17 cannot read above the third grade level. The United States ranks 49th among 158 member nations of the U.N. in its literacy levels.

What happened? Well, for one thing, the electric plug. But Kozol does not dwell upon this. Neither does he explore very deeply some of the obvious other reasons why the leading nation of the "free world" should presently be crippled by 60 million illiterates. He is rather concerned about the fact of widespread illiteracy, its human and social costs, and what can be done about it. And, I dare say, anyone reading his book will, at the end, be persuaded that illiterate America poses a more immediate and dangerous threat to our social and political lives than the Sandinistas, Russian subs or, possibly, acid rain. Kozol has

written his best book since "Death at an Early Age". Whereas his more recent work has been burdened by an excess of moral indignation, here Kozol allows the outrages of illiteracy to speak for themselves. He guides us through the "hard facts" of the problem with the discipline and sureness of one who has spent seven years studying the figures. But his strongest point — indeed, his most worthy gift — is his capacity to reconstruct in poignant narratives the pain and humiliation of those who are illiterate: people who cannot read the instructions on a bottle of prescription medicine, cannot read the letter that their children bring home from their teachers, cannot read the waivers they sign preceding surgery.

Having stated the problem, Kozol proceeds to offer a series of solutions, which, taken together, amount to a massive community

and government effort to rid our schools, voting booths and work places of illiteracy. And he takes the time not only to give the details of how this can be done but also to describe cases where, in miniature scale, it is being done.

It is good to have Jonathan Kozol back again with a book that must be read. For Kozol is what we Americans mean when we talk of our "best and brightest". His voice is inspired by commitment. He knows humbug when he hears it, which is to say, he knows the difference between a fact and an ideological cliché. And he devoutly believes that America can make itself better.

Neil Postman is a professor of communication arts and sciences at New York University. His newest book, "Amusing Ourselves to Death," will be published this fall. He contributed this article to the Washington Post.

You'll like our Malaysian connections.

AMMAN

mas
malaysian airline system

alija
Via The Royal Jordanian Airlines

KUALA LUMPUR

SINGAPORE



From Amman, Jordan's prosperous gateway of the Middle East, fly non-stop to Kuala Lumpur, exotic capital of exciting Malaysia. Experience the dynamic bustle of one of Asia's fastest growing and most forward-looking countries. Visit historic Malacca with its leisurely echoes of a colonial past. Discover the relaxing tranquility of Penang, the fabled tropic island where spices grow and limpid seas wash on golden beaches. Wonder at the unspoilt primeval jungles of Taman Negara where tiger and elephant still roam.

Whether you're travelling on business or pleasure, Alia's new service operated in association with MAS, the Malaysian Airline System, will carry you in royal splendour in the superb comfort of new wide bodied L1011 Tri-Star jets, with your choice of first, business, or tourist class. And while travelling east to Kuala Lumpur (and onwards to Singapore if you wish) or returning to Amman, relax in the comforting warmth of traditional Jordanian hospitality.

Discover the Royal World of Alia.



Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline

Alia

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Abdul Hamid Sharaf School announces the beginning of its summer programme on July 1, 1985 at 9:00 a.m.

Tel: No. 814188

Fly Alia to 41 cities on 4 continents: Abu Dhabi, Amman, Amsterdam, Aqaba, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, Lameca, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Moscow, Muscat, New York, Paris, Riyadh, Rome, Singapore, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna.

Heavy rain hits hard at Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Seeded players Pat Cash of Australia and American Aaron Krickstein struggled in the rain Tuesday as the weather played havoc with the Wimbledon tennis championships for the second day.

Sixth-seeded Cash, a semi-finalist both here and at the U.S. Open last year, dropped the first set against American Todd Nelson before rain halted play.

Nelson, ranked 164th in the world, won the opening set 6-2 but was 2-1 down in the second when the players left court.

Krickstein, the number 10 seed, was also in trouble on another outside court against fellow-American Budd Shultz, the

world's 97th ranked player. Shultz won the opening set 6-4.

Defending women's singles champion Martina Navratilova was due to begin her campaign later in the day against fellow-American Lisa Bonder on the centre court.

Second-seed Ivan Lendl, who beat Mel Purcell of the United States in straight sets, was the only player to win through to the second round on the first day of the championships Monday.

Two hours after play was halted the rain was still falling heavily and the dark skies suggested there would be no immediate let up.

The only people who were happy were the umbrella salesmen.

Berlioux appointed Paris mayor's advisor

PARIS (AP) — Monique Berlioux, the former director of the international Olympic committee, is to become adviser to Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac for the city's application for the 1992 summer games, his office announced Monday.

The position had been widely rumoured since Mrs. Berlioux, in conflict with IOC president Juan-Antonio Samaranch, submitted her resignation at the

committee's East Berlin meeting early this month.

A former French swimming champion, Mrs. Berlioux had been the senior IOC permanent official since 1971 after being its press chief since 1966.

Paris is contending for the 1992 games against Barcelona, Samarra's home town, Amsterdam, New Delhi, Brisbane, Belgrade, and possibly a British city.

American Beckford sets best time at Ulster's 3,000m

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — American miler Darlene Beckford bettered her previous best time for the 3,000 metres by nearly 16 seconds to finish 15 metres clear of Britain's Zola Budd at the Ulster games Monday night.

Beckford recorded eight minutes 58.40 seconds as Budd, 19, floundered in her specialty event in front of 7,000 stunned spectators at the Mary Peters stadium.

She also surrendered her Northern Ireland all-comers' record to the American, who said later: "I don't usually run 3,000 metres and I knew Zola was running but if I had come last, nobody would have noticed."

Beckford, a 23-year-old psychology graduate from Harvard, originally wanted to run the 1,500 or 800 metres but the competition

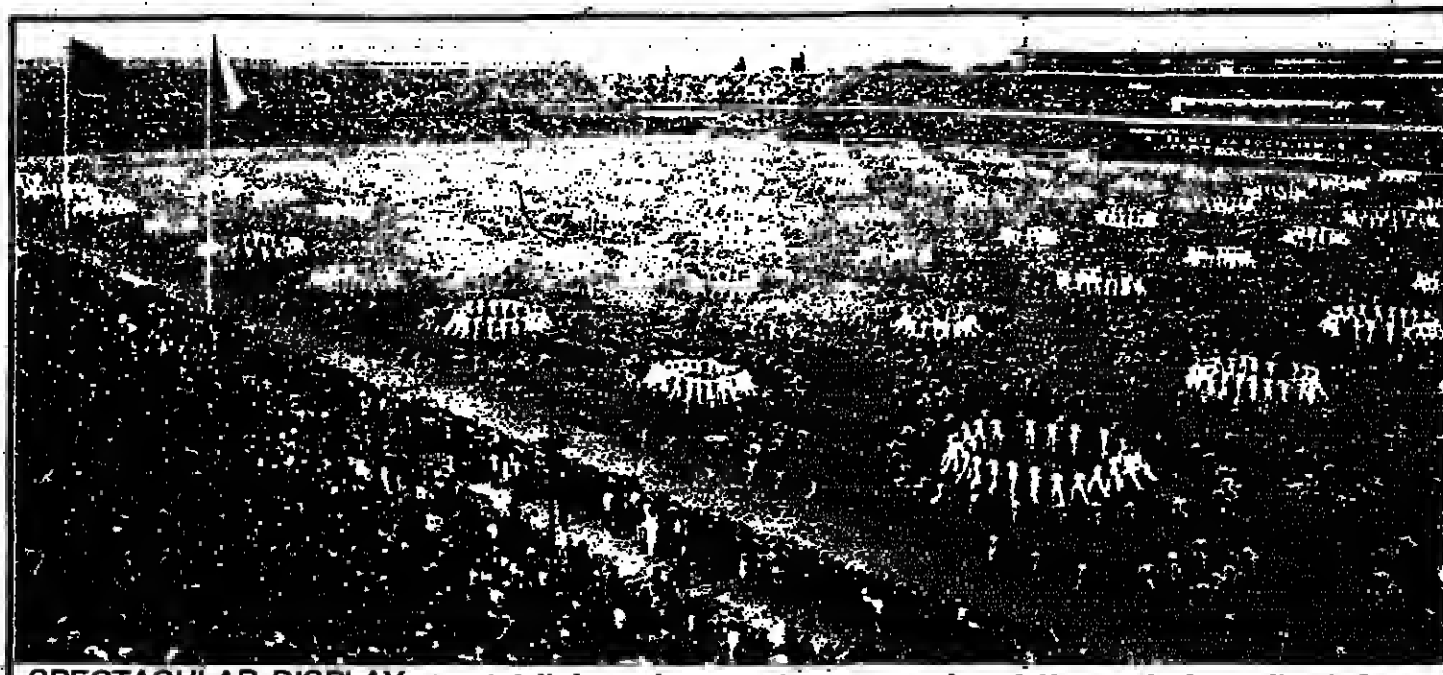
was poor.

Budd said: "I can't explain it but I just felt had all the way through. But I still intend to run the 1,500 metres for Britain at Gateshead on Saturday."

The South-African-born runner, who became a British citizen nearly 15 months ago in order to run in the Los Angeles Olympics, added: "I would have preferred a smaller race to start my season."

"This was a difficult one — but there are no excuses." It was Budd's first defeat in her native country and her first track run since returning from a five-month lay-off in South Africa. An absence that has angered many track officials keen to see the public accept her as British.

Britain's Steve Ovett, 29, comfortably won a slow-paced mile in three minutes 56 seconds.



SPECTACULAR DISPLAY: A typical display on the opening of the annual Czechoslovak Spartakiad. The Spartakiad starts on Thursday June 27 and ends on June 30. The mass per-

formances are always held at the Strahov stadium in Prague (photo). A total of 1,000,000 people participate at the mass opening (Orbis Press photo)

Europe battles the New World at Wimbledon

By Robert Philip
Reuter

LONDON — Until a straggly-haired 20-year-old Bjorn Borg won the first of his five successive titles in 1976, Australia and the United States had been the major powers of recent times at the Wimbledon tennis championships.

In the 20 years preceding Borg's triumph, the men's singles title went to Australia on 13 occasions and to the U.S. five times.

Europe enjoyed but two successes during that spell, Spaniard Manuel Santana and Czechoslovak Jan Kodes interrupting

the big two's domination in 1966 and 1973 respectively.

But when the 99th championships began Monday with John McEnroe opening his defence of the title against Australian Peter McNamara, a clutch of Europeans will have high hopes of emulating Borg.

Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, who meets American Mel Purcell, spearheads an impressive challenge which includes Sweden's Mats Wilander, who holds the Australian and French titles, Frenchman Yannick Noah and Boris Becker, the new 'wonder-boy' from West Germany.

McEnroe, champion in 1981,

1983 and 1984, should have little difficulty in beating the popular McNamara, who only recently came out of semi-retirement following a persistent knee injury.

But the top Europeans all face hazardous first round assignments against grass court specialists, particularly the 17-year-old Becker, winner of the recent Queen's Club event.

Despite his inexperience, Becker has been widely tipped as a potential winner and it will be interesting to see how he copes with the powerful serve-volley game of American Hank Pfister.

Wilander, seeded fourth behind McEnroe, Lendl and twice champion Jimmy Connors, has won the last two Australian opens but still looks uncomfortable on grass at times and Yugoslav Slobodan Zivnjakovic will pose some awkward questions.

Norr will Lendl relish his first round encounter with Purcell, who is capable of playing inspired tennis when the mood takes him. Although Sweden has two other representatives among the

top eight seeds, Anders Jarryd (5) and Joakim Nystrom (7), 14th seeded Stefan Edberg looks to be their second best hope.

Edberg, 19, is a something of a rarity in Sweden in that he spruns baseline tactics and he has the all-court game to become Wimbledon champion in the near future.

Edberg, who became the first player to achieve the junior Grand Slam when he won the Wimbledon, U.S. French and Australian titles in 1983, opens against Australian Peter Doohan.

Jarryd and Nystrom should both progress against Italian Claudio Panatta and Briton Jason Goodall respectively, but compatriot Stefan Simonsson, first round opponent of Connors, appears doomed to an opening day exit.

Eleventh-seeded Naah, champion of France in 1983, also possesses all the shots to succeed on grass though he remains strangely suspicious of the surface. But if he can overcome American Brad Gilbert, the Frenchman's confidence will soar and he could pose a very real threat as the championship progresses.

The women's singles, which begin on Tuesday, should also see a strong European challenge. Holder Martina Navratilova, bidding for her sixth Wimbledon title, may be as American as apple pie these days but she spent her formative tennis years in Czechoslovakia.

Navratilova, who meets Lisa Bonder of the U.S., is joint-top seed with long-time rival Chris Evert Lloyd, who, like Wilander, holds the French and Australian titles and will be looking to complete the third leg of the Grand Slam and stay on course for a one-million dollar bonus.

Lloyd, who beat Navratilova on clay in the final of the French Open earlier this month, begins her challenge for a fourth Wimbledon crown against fellow-American Mary Lou Piatek.

INVITATION FOR SUBMISSION OF PREQUALIFICATION DATA

The Water Authority of Jordan, Government of Jordan
Amman - JORDAN
For Contract No. 117/85
ATTENTION

The Water Authority of Jordan invites submission of prequalification data from interested international engineering firms and joint ventures of such firms, who can qualify, through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, for engineering and economic feasibility studies including preliminary plans relating to construction of a variety of small to relatively large size dams for different purposes, such as; irrigation, water conservation, sediment control, and groundwater artificial recharge. A number of these dam sites and the associated potential uses of projects will be studied.

Technical proposals for studying individual dams or groups of dams in one hydrological catchment, will be requested from the qualified firms at different times during the coming few years. The requests for technical proposals for specified projects will include all relevant information to these projects.

It is anticipated that engineering services would require professionals in some or all of the disciplines of hydraulic and environmental engineering, hydrology, hydrogeology, geotechnical engineering, irrigation, agriculture, financial analysis and economics, each for different durations for each project.

Financing will be mostly from the Government of Jordan.

Prequalification questionnaire and additional information may be obtained from the Main Office of the Water Authority of Jordan, Jebel Al Hussain, Amman, Jordan. The completed questionnaire (in English) and any additional information should be submitted not later than 30 days after the publication of this notice, to:

The President,
Water Authority of Jordan,
P.O. Box 5012,
Amman - Jordan.

Envelopes should be titled as follow:

"PREQUALIFICATION FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR DAMS PROJECTS"

If a joint venture seeks prequalification, prequalification information must be submitted for all firms in the joint venture.

Since this is a general prequalification for a number of future projects rather than one specific project, local and foreign engineering firms or offices may submit their prequalification data individually and separately. However, when technical proposals will be requested from qualified international firms for a specific project, these firms shall be required to associate with a local Jordanian engineering office or firm. The local engineering firms are not allowed to associate with more than one foreign firm for one project. The participation of the local office in the engineering services must not be less than 25 per cent of the total work.

Foreign engineering firms who were previously prequalified for dam projects or offered engineering services for dams in Jordan during the last ten years are considered qualified and need not submit new prequalification data. However, they have to submit a letter expressing their interest and intention to bid and submit technical proposals for such projects, when requested.

After receiving the qualification information, a list will be established by the Water Authority of Jordan consisting of those firms to whom requests for Technical Proposals will be issued.

Engr. M.S. Kellani
President

TO LET

Furnished deluxe villa with two bedrooms - one lounge - one sitting room - one dining room - central heating - large garden - garage - telephone.

Location: Engineers Compound - 7th Circle
Contact: Telephone No. 628275
from 5-6 p.m.

TO LET

One bedroom furnished independent flat, Jabal Weibdeh - Abdali.

Call 669320, Mr. Michael.

FOR SALE

Citroen 1,100 cc 1981, 53,000 kms
(Super Visa II), black, duty UNPAID, diplomatic plate.

Call tel: 641251/641252 from 2 to 6 p.m.

FOR SALE

Wooden and metallic barracks, carbon steel pipes, galvanized pipes, steel plates, various pipe fittings, screw and nuts and other construction materials, welding electrodes.

For further information call:
Industrialexport Company Zarqa (Jopetrol, Zarqa Refinery)
Tel: 983331/2692

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATIN ECCLE COURT OF AMMAN

Court proceedings of husband Samir Michel Hanna Qasir against his wife Gabriella Tollo Foryato of an Italian national of unknown residence.

The accused Gabriella Tollo Foryato, should attend at the Latin Eccle. Court in Amman on 15-7-1985 at 4:00 p.m. to answer proceedings against her by her husband Samir Michel Hanna Qasir concerning the guardianship of their children and the observance of marriage vows.

Should you fail to appear before the above court on the given date, the case will be judged in absentia.
Court Registrar
Ayed Hijazeen

CAR FOR SALE

Nissan Laurel 200 L 1984. Airconditioned and duty unpaid.

Call: 664239, Amman.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A two floor villa with a large garden, near Al Rasheed neighbourhood, close to the entrance to the University Hospital.

For information call 621069

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, L-shaped reception, living room, excellent kitchen, new deluxe furniture, 200 square metres, direct telephone.

Location: Medical Association Building, near Bahraini embassy, Shmeisani.
Tel: 621753, 664880.

FOR RENT

A two-floor house, each floor consists of two bedrooms, salon, lounge, dining room, amenities with 4 verandas. Area of each floor is 264 square metres, central heating, a garden for the ground floor.

Location: Jabal Amman, Al Mutran (Bishop) Street.
Opposite Housing Bank.
Please call 638969 and 636742

FOR RENT

Two apartments for rent:

A ground floor apartment in Shmeisani, consisting of three bedrooms, sitting and dining rooms, living room, two bathrooms, modern amenities.

A first-floor apartment in Um Uthaina, consisting of two bedrooms, amenities, glassed-in-veranda. Located at the main street between 6th and 7th Circles.

Please call 815363.

FOR RENT

Super-deluxe fully furnished two bedrooms ground floor apartments with garden, telephone, central heating.

Best location: In the heart of Shmeisani beside Ata Ali and behind REFCO office and opposite to Grindlays Bank.

For further information, please call Tel. 813800/145

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET

Two bedrooms, two bathrooms, sitting, dining, living rooms, veranda, central heating, telephone, second floor.

Jabal Amman, First Circle, near Malhas Hospital.
Call: 624730 or 644991

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room in addition to central heating and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani, near the French school and Al Dus-tour newspaper.
For more information call 664839

FLATS FOR RENT FURNISHED (OR) UNFURNISHED CENTRAL HEATING — TELEPHONE

1- Ground and 1st floor.
Both 204 M2 — 3 bedrooms — 3 baths.

2- Duplex flat (2nd & 3rd floor)
6 bedrooms — 4 baths

Location: 7th Circle — Abdallah Ghosheh Street
For details please call: 644397 & 644398

<p>MOVIES</p>	<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420 BEVERLY HILLS COP (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 SYLVESTER STALLONE (RAMBO) (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155 SYLVESTER STALLONE (RAMBO) Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 LES SOUS-DOUES Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 1- THE RETURN OF HEROES 2- THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 CONFUSED GIRLS (Arabic) (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p>*** Cine-Theatre *** Philadelphia *** BODY ROCK *** Shows at: 3:30, 6, 8:30, 10:15 TEL: 34144-34149 *****</p>
----------------------	--	---	---	--	--	--	--

هناك من لا يرى

Philippine rescue pact faces unexpected snag

MANILA (R) — A \$90 billion financial rescue package by Philippine creditor banks faced a new and unexpected problem with a major foreign bank refusing to join the deal, central bank sources said.

Other banking sources said the package, regarded as the key to the country's economic revival, would be delayed until the bank agreed to contribute its share of \$925 million in new loans and \$3 billion in revolving trade credits.

The two main parts of the rescue package put together by a committee representing the country's 483 creditor banks.

The central bank sources declined to name the bank but said efforts were underway to persuade the bank which was disputing its share of the new money facility.

A majority of the country's creditor banks signed the package in New York on May 20.

Foreign bankers told Reuters the rescue package could not be delivered without all 483 banks joining in.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2868/78	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3625/30	Canadian dollars
	3.0595/605	West German marks
	3.4495/515	Dutch guilders
	2.5580/95	Swiss francs
	61.60/65	Belgian francs
	9.3225/75	French francs
	1951.00/1952.50	Italian lire
	248.78/88	Japanese yen
	8.8125/225	Swedish crowns
	8.7950/8050	Norwegian crowns
	10.9725/825	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	315.85/316.35	U.S. dollars

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is fine for extending your activities beyond present boundaries and to utilize your good judgment so you can make important and far-reaching decisions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Get in touch with your most important friends who will assist you in gaining a wish that is vital to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Use good judgment in some public or civic affair of importance in the morning, and later do not force personal wishes.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): You have fine, new ideas that are inspiring, so get the OK from higher-ups and put them in operation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21): Your intuition is working fine in the morning so use it wisely, and later handle outside affairs well.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Cement better relations quickly with an associate, and then make sure you keep promises made, even if you think they were not good.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): You can carry through with plans made easily in the morning, but later your time will be consumed by an outside partner.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): You arise feeling happy and will know how to bring more happiness into your life in the near future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): You know exactly what should be done to make your family happier, so do it. Do not go in for very expensive pleasures.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Get in touch early with those who can assist you to gain your finest ambitions and confide in them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): You have good ideas for adding to your assets with the aid of a bigwig, so carry through with them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): A good morning to go after what you need in a most positive way and getting it. Later don't let your duties suffer.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): A good morning to plan a new course of action that can make the future much brighter for you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she can easily comprehend the view of others, their wants and needs, their ideas, etc., and should have the education slanted along lines of law or social service, which deal with solving human problems. One who will be interested in whatever can help to bring peace in the world.

Study says dollar overvalued by 40 per cent

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. dollar, now taking a breather from a record-breaking run on world currency markets, is about 40 per cent overvalued, according to a study released Tuesday by the Institute for International Economics.

The study, prepared by the private institute's senior economist Mr. John Williamson, proposed replacing floating exchange rates with a system in which governments would adopt policies designed to keep currency values within specified target zones.

A number of countries whose currencies have suffered at the hands of the dollar in the past 18 months have suggested similar moves to reduce exchange-rate volatility. France has proposed a three-zone system in which the dollar, the yen and European currencies would become the pivots of foreign exchange markets.

But a meeting in Tokyo last week of the finance ministers of the leading industrial economies concluded there was no real alternative to floating exchange rates. The White House is also opposed to the target-zone concept and says the strong dollar reflects confidence in the U.S. economy.

The Tokyo meeting suggested instead that governments should do more to coordinate economic policies and said this would help achieve greater exchange-rate stability.

Mr. Williamson said the overvalued dollar, which has re-

reated from its peaks achieved on the currency markets earlier this year, was a major reason behind the United States becoming a net debtor nation.

America is running a huge trade deficit but has sucked in huge amounts of foreign capital attracted by high U.S. interest rates and the prospects of an appreciating dollar.

Mr. Williamson also estimated the value of other currencies at which national trade accounts would be in balance.

Using this measure, he said sterling was overvalued by about 15 per cent, while the Japanese yen was undervalued by 12 per cent, the mark by 13 per cent and the French franc by about five per cent.

Meanwhile, the United States asked Japan Tuesday to do more to strengthen the yen to help cut its huge trade surplus, a senior U.S. official said.

Mr. David Mulford, U.S. assistant treasury secretary, told a press conference after a two-day meeting of a U.S./Japan committee reviewing changes to Japan's banking regulations "the yen should be stronger than it is."

The U.S. argued that part of the \$33 billion trade deficit it suffered

with Japan last year was due to the weakness of the yen caused by Japan's low interest rates, which are fixed by the finance ministry at near-market levels.

Japan has promised to announce plans for ending restrictions which hold down its interest rate next month.

Mr. Mulford also called on Japan to create new short-term money markets attractive to foreigners to entice them to buy more yen and strengthening it against other currencies.

If the yen firmed, Japan's exports would become more expensive overseas and imports into Japan would be cheaper.

Finance minister for international affairs Mr. Tomomitsu Oba told the press conference Japan would end fixed interest rates by 1987 on deposits from 100 million yen (\$400,000) to 200 million (\$800,000).

Mr. Mulford said Japan should move quicker and deregulate rates on smaller parcels of funds.

"In the U.S. protectionist act-

ions are rising sharply. It is necessary to find solution immediately in areas where change can produce early results," Mr. Mulford said the yen-strengthening measures would be a good start. "We would like to see these things done quickly," he said.

"Japan must liberalise its markets to encourage a yen/dollar exchange rate that more accurately reflects its economic strength," he added.

Japan is not happy about a fast dismantling of its traditional in-

terest rates structure, fearing small banks will run into problems as money moves away to higher yields in other financial institutions, raising the spectre of bank failures.

It is prepared to take some steps as many banks are now raising more money from shareholders to improve their financial strength and talks have started on bolstering the country's deposit insurance scheme to protect savings, banking sources said.

Commission unveils plan for high-tech research

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission Monday unveiled proposals to this week's European Community (EC) summit for launching an ambitious high-tech research drive to catch up with U.S. and Japanese competition.

Mr. Karl-Heinz Narjes, European commissioner for scientific research and industry, told a news conference the commission would seek a political commitment from leaders at the summit to launch a European technology Community.

He said the size of the group's market, its high degree of economic integration and careful tuning of research to industry needs were big pluses for the 10-nation group.

Disadvantages, like the Community's legendary inability to decide quickly, would be overcome if governments agreed to drop the current practice of unanimity and run research pro-

grammes by majority voting, he said.

Diplomats said the proposals, covering advanced technologies like genetic engineering, lasers and optical electronics, will be high on the agenda at Friday's summit.

The proposals incorporate the French Eureka plan for high-tech cooperation. Mr. Narjes said it did not conflict with President Reagan's "Star Wars" space weapons research plan but could distract European companies now in the running to join the controversial U.S. programme.

The diplomats said that although Community governments were virtually unanimous in wanting an independent drive, there was widespread confusion about how to make it effective and whether it should be under the Community umbrella.

The commission envisages part-financing by the Community

with European companies or states, both within and outside the Community, joining in.

Mr. Narjes said the new technology drive could be launched within existing Community structures without using special consortia as happened with the European space rocket Ariane and Airbus aircraft project.

"We want a step by step approach — current administrative structures allow a successful management of the plan, but of course we would welcome further institutional improvements at a later stage," he said.

Officials noted Mr. Narjes' statement appeared to conflict with Commission President Jacques Delors' call last week for a separate high technology Community to streamline research and ward off threats of domination by the U.S. and Japan.

Mr. Delors said only a new re-

search for a high-tech Community would enable Western Europe to pool the resources needed to fund the multi-billion dollar research and to negotiate fair deals on technology transfer with Japanese and U.S. competitors.

Mr. Narjes agreed that Washington's \$26 billion "Star Wars" research and Japan's large-scale computer research programmes required "quick and convincing action" in Europe.

He said that after recent discussions with most government leaders he now felt that "most if not all" agreed the research drive should be coordinated at Community level.

He said to finance the planned high-tech leap, cash earmarked for research should be raised to about eight per cent of the group's annual \$25 billion budget by 1989 or 1990, up from about three per cent today.

Comecon ministers seek more integration

WARSAW (R) — Prime ministers of the communist economic bloc Comecon opened a conference Tuesday which Western economists said would urge more internal integration but also call for constructive trade relations with the West.

The Soviet Union, far the biggest economic power in the 10-nation bloc, sent Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, new politburo member Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov and chief state planner Mr. Nikolai Baibakov to the three-day conference in Warsaw.

Polish media said the meeting would discuss coordination of long-range economic planning, a current drive for more joint industrial projects and how to improve conservation of raw materials and energy.

Some Eastern European members of Comecon, particularly Romania and Bulgaria, are facing acute energy shortages. The problem is linked with stagnant production of oil in the Soviet Union, economists said.

Polish commentators have also suggested the meeting may cover a recent Comecon move for formal relations with the European Community (EC), an idea the Western Europeans have shunned in the past on the grounds Comecon is not a supranational body.

The army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci said: "Recently established working contacts with the

Community permit hopes for a normalisation of relations between Eastern and Western Europe ... stable economic cooperation based on durable principles would bring considerable benefits to both sides."

The Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy said: "Although they bank on self-dependence and on being invulnerable to attempts at blackmail and sanctions, the Comecon countries are by no means turning away from cooperation with capitalist states."

Economists said a prime goal of the communist countries was transfer of technology from the West, although the Soviet Union felt more could be done to exploit Comecon's internal potential for modernisation.

The Eastern European countries have been under pressure since last year to supply Moscow with top-quality machinery and industrial consumer goods in return for energy supplies.

Some countries such as East Germany, Hungary and Poland are anxious not to see such increased cooperation with the Soviet Union for a weakening of ties with the West, economists said.

Comecon groups the Soviet Union, its six Eastern European allies, Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam. Delegations from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique, Nicaragua, South Yemen and Yugoslavia are also attending the conference.

UAE associations call for radical reforms

ABU DHABI (R) — Professional associations in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have sharply criticised foreign economic interests in the country, and called for radical reforms including the nationalisation of foreign bank branches.

In a memorandum to the country's rulers published Monday in Al Khaleej newspaper, the associations questioned the free enterprise system and proposed controls on foreign firms, which they said were impeding locally owned businesses.

The memorandum denounced what it called "the mistake of relying on the principle of free com-

petitive without rules governing it, leading to the subordination of the national economy to the control of Western capital."

Earlier this month the UAE cabinet and appointed parliament, in a joint report, urged stronger federal institutions and support for local business to face an economic crisis caused by lower oil revenues.

The professional groups, representing lawyers, teachers, artists, sportsmen and others, also called for nationalisation of the country's 29 foreign bank branches by turning them into publicly held companies.

The world oil glut has halved

revenues of the seven-emirate federation since 1981 and business has stagnated. Merchants and officials say the weakness of political institutions has made the crisis worse.

The country's ultimate authority, the Supreme Council, which groups rulers of the seven emirates, has not met for more than a year. It recently postponed a session due to have been held on June 30 to discuss reforms.

The memorandum also questioned the presence of non-Arab labourers in the country whom it said had "turned nationals in their own country into a minority threatened with dissolution and mar-

ginalisation, a non-productive force living on state support."

Only 30 per cent of the UAE's population of 1.2 million are citizens. Most foreigners are from the Indian sub-continent.

The memorandum called for radical political change including a directly elected parliament, abolition of borders between the emirates and unification of the country's police, armed forces and judicial system.

It urged early drafting of a permanent constitution to replace the temporary one that dates from the formation of the federation in 1971.

Insurance world faces largest claim ever

LONDON (R) — The insurance world could face the largest claim in aviation history after the loss of an Air India jumbo jet off Ireland with 329 passengers and crew, a leading aviation insurer said Monday.

Mr. Terry Titron, a former chairman of Lloyd's of London Aviation Underwriters Association, told Reuters that total insurance claims could far exceed those paid out after the 1977 collision of two jets on the runway in the Tenerife or the shooting down of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter in 1983.

The total claim will include an estimated \$100 million for the

replacement of the Air India plane, Mr. Titron said. In addition, insurers face substantial personal claims which were difficult to quantify at this early stage, he added.

A substantial part of the insurance of the Boeing-747 and its passengers and crew was underwritten or reinsured through Lloyd's, the world's biggest insurance market.

A spokesman for Lloyd's said some of the insurance was placed in the Loodoo market and some reinsured here for the primary insurer, the state-run General Insurance Corp of India.

Insurers paid out a total of \$75

million in claims following the 1977 Tenerife disaster which claimed 582 lives.

Mr. Titron said the claims expected to follow Air India crash will be larger than any before due to inflation and because the incident involves a total loss.

If it is proved the crash was caused by a bomb explosion, the loss of Air India jet may be classified as a "war and allied risks" claim.

That alarming potential for losses in this sector has been highlighted this month with the hijack of a TWA jet to Beirut, a bomb explosion in a passenger lounge at Frankfurt airport, and a

bomb blast at Tokyo airport.

War risk underwriters are now alarmed at the severe losses they face in this sector and could have to raise premiums.

Mr. Titron said: "It used to be possible to make an educated guess where the hijack was going to happen or the bomb explode but there is no logic left now."

A spokesman for Lloyd's of London said the Air India crash was the first major aviation loss since 1983 when the market faced substantial claims after the shooting down of the Korean airliner with a loss of 269 passengers and crew.

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

- 1 Title
- 8 Scheme
- 10 Agents of events
- 14 "Blue Gums"
- 15 Gardener's need
- 16 Not concealed
- 17 Western phrase of determination
- 20 Sault — Marie
- 21 Area flooring
- 22 Spitefully
- 23 Verbosely
- 24 Unpleasant
- 25 West coast locale
- 32 Allocated
- 33 R. family
- 34 Testing place
- 35 Detailed
- 36 Gr. philosopher
- 38 Gambler in epoch
- 39 Moral
- 40 Animal fat
- 41 Drainage pits
- 42 Tax, area
- 43 Football team
- 47 KIM
- 48 Tony
- 51 — is a very good animal
- 52 More in music
- 55 Peptide
- 56 Flashed
- 60 Urine
- 61 Cosmetic
- 62 Drunkenly
- 63 Gaffe
- 64 Loved to —

DOWN

- 1 Mercantile
- 2 Came to earth
- 3 Lovers
- 4 Expert
- 5 Communication
- 6 Chemical compound
- 7 Ours
- 8 Inquisitive
- 9 Moderator
- 10 Hair and heavy
- 11 Musical work
- 12 Exam
- 13 Formicida
- 14 — Alto
- 15 Walks from sleep
- 22 Animal crowd
- 24 Mosquito for one
- 25 From the outside
- 26 "Over —"
- 27 Stops
- 28 "— of a salesman"
- 29 Place to be remembered
- 30 Packs down
- 31 Flow out
- 32 Enrich
- 36 Powder or cream
- 38 "I Love —"
- 40 Saturates
- 41 Angry from land
- 43 Photographer's chemicals
- 44 Get away
- 45 Farm item
- 46 Riverbank
- 48 Made cloth
- 50 Old-time drill
- 51 Ripens
- 52 Look nullo
- 53 "Gloomy Dean"
- 54 Previously owned
- 56 Article
- 57 "— the rem-pars."
- 58 Sticky stuff

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

FOUR CHIA BOWMAN
ATLANTIC HUN BULLOCK
TITANIC LIGHT BULLOCK
NOT AOKI BILLIN
LAMP FUMBLE
POINT STABOULE
DUAL ATORINE IISH
FIVE DICTORY SPAN
TUMBERLOE LIONS
DINIA MAID WIP
SYNDIOS ANTIPOICE
STERIOD VEG ITER
SORISIT ABID BORE

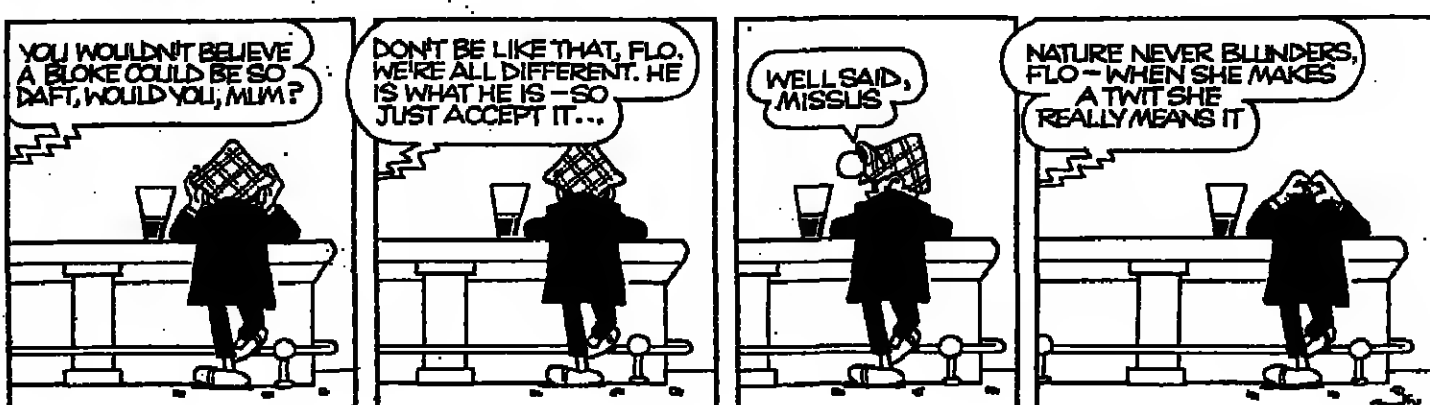
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

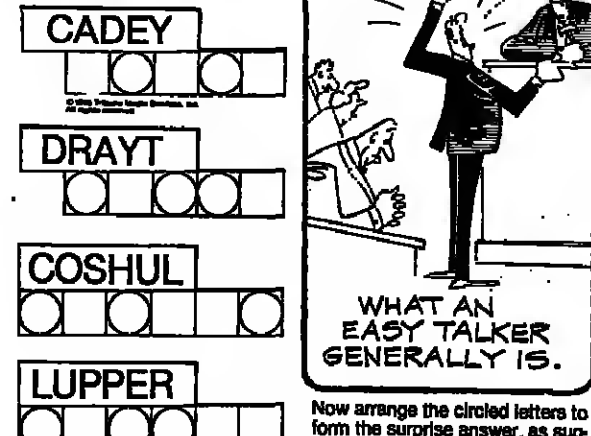


THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: THICK, FEWER, BISECT, COSTLY. Answer: How a handicapped golfer plays — WITH HIS BOSS

Gandhi orders probe into origins of 2 Sikhs sought by Canadian police

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has ordered an investigation into the origins of two Sikhs sought by Canada amid growing fears that extremists may have bombed a packed Air India Jumbo jet out of the sky.

Air India officials also expressed concern that a blast on Sunday at Tokyo's Narita airport may have been part of an extremist plot to blow up a second airliner to India.

Officials in the Punjab state capital of Chandigarh told Reuters Tuesday that Mr. Gandhi, a former airline pilot, had ordered Punjab Governor Arjun Singh to probe the background of two Sikhs sought by Canadian police.

They said Punjab police and intelligence agents have begun a statewide search for information on the two men, identified by a Canadian newspaper as Lal Singh and Ammand Singh.

An Air India spokesman in Tokyo said men with the same names had made bookings to fly to Tokyo with Canadian Pacific Airline last Sunday and had planned to take an Indian plane from Tokyo to Bombay the same day. An explosion in luggage taken off the Canadian Boeing 747 from Vancouver killed two cargo banders and injured four others.

The Narita blast happened just 55 minutes before Air India's Flight 182 from Montreal to Bombay vanished from radar screens off the Irish coast and plummeted into the Atlantic.

In Delhi, an Air India official told Reuters: "The Japanese government is checking reports that the baggage which exploded at Narita airport was to have been transferred to one of our planes."

The Indian government has called for a full-scale international inquiry into the world's worst aircraft disaster at sea and top officials have said they do not rule out sabotage.

A Canadian security official said Monday the two Sikh fugitives were being sought as part of an inquiry into the Tokyo blast and the Air India crash.

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) last month issued arrest warrants for Lal Singh and Ammand Singh on charges of plotting to kill Mr. Gandhi during his visit to the United States in early June.

At least three extremist organisations are reported to have claimed responsibility for bombing the Air India plane as it approached London for a refuelling stop.

Japanese police Tuesday scrutinised new clues to find whether the Narita explosion was linked to the Air India crash.

A police spokesman said detectives were looking for details of the two Indians who booked the Canadian Pacific flight from Vancouver to Tokyo. The two never showed up in Japan.

Ammand Singh cancelled his booking before the flight, police said. It was not known whether Lal Singh was one of 44 transfer passengers later flown to other destinations. Police said there was no record of his entry to Japan.

Four people who missed the flight in Vancouver but left their luggage on the plane were found to be Japanese tourists, police said.

Two Indians on the flight who did enter Japan were cleared of any suspicion, police said.

The Canadian Pacific flight took nine hours, a long time for an attacker to fly in company with his own bomb.

Insisting he is Jesus Christ, Agca contradicts testimony on 3rd accomplice

ROME (AP) — Mehmet Ali Agca, showing a rare flash of anger in court, insisted again that he is Jesus Christ during conflicting testimony about a third Turkish accomplice he says was in St. Peter's square the day he shot the Pope.

Agca, the Papal assailant turned state's evidence, was testifying for the 11th day in the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks accused of complicity in the May 13, 1981, shooting of Pope John Paul II.

As in previous days, Agca's testimony was often confused and contradictory. When the judge questioned him about the inconsistencies in his testimony, Agca became agitated.

"I will resurrect any man scientifically dead because the Vatican says the absolute truth that I am Jesus Christ," he said, pounding his fist on his chair.

"I am not a hoaxer. I am not

crazy," he said in Italian. "This last generation of humanity will be destroyed soon."

The main point that Agca was questioned about was the alleged third man in St. Peter's square.

The 27-year-old Turk has frequently disrupted the month-long trial with outbursts about being Jesus Christ.

Agca first told investigators that there was only one other Turk with him when he shot John Paul. He said he was Oral Celik, who is missing.

During testimony the week before, Agca changed his story and said there was a third Turk, a man he identified first as Akif then as Omer Ay, a Turkish terrorist serving a life term for the killing of a leftist politician.

He said the man was to set off two small bombs to cause panic in the square and allow Agca and Celik to escape.

When shown a picture of Ay last

week, Agca said it was not him. Ay's picture was available because he had been investigated for possible involvement in the shooting but no charges were ever brought.

But on Monday, Agca told the court, "Omer Ay is Akif."

Agca, wearing his usual light blue suit, said he had been reluctant to identify Ay because he is in a Turkish prison and might be mistreated if it became known that he was part of the Papal plot.

But when judge Severino Santapichi pressed him further on Ay, Agca fidgeted in his chair and smiled as he gave conflicting testimony about how his alleged accomplice came to Rome and where he stayed.

At first Agca said Ay stayed at the home of one of the Bulgarian defendants in Rome. Then he said Ay checked into the Hilton hotel under a false name, which Agca provided the court.

In a surprise move, the judge suspended the trial while investigators searched the record books of the Hilton. An hour later they reported that no one with the name Agca had been in the hotel around the time of the shooting.

Afghan officers executed for sabotage at Soviet base

ISLAMABAD (R) — Several Afghan air force officers have been executed for sabotage following the destruction of about 20 jet fighters at the Soviet Union's largest airbase in Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Sultan Ali Keshtmand and parliament member Saleh Mohammad Zairi ordered the executions after investigations into the June 12 explosions at Shindand airbase, they said.

The diplomats quoted well-informed sources in Kabul as saying the officers were angry over the execution of three pilots earlier this year for dropping bombs on desert instead of villages.

The sabotage, in the Afghan sector of the base, was the Communists' largest single loss of aircraft since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979.

The diplomats, who asked not to be named, said Soviet aircraft had stepped up bombing raids and Afghan troops were being reinforced in the Panjshir valley, a former rebel stronghold.

Peshawar-based rebel sources said the guerrillas captured nine small security posts halfway up the valley in the first week of June. They also attacked a Soviet convoy near the mouth of Panjshir around June 18.

The diplomats said large numbers of Pakistan-based rebels had returned to the Shomali valley north of Kabul armed with 107mm rockets and SAM-7 missiles.

One rebel supply convoy was attacked by air cavalry in the Paghman valley to the northwest of the capital about 10 days ago, they said.



British police begin bomb checks on hotels listed as IRA targets

LONDON (R) — Police on Tuesday began an emergency security sweep of hotels in a dozen British coastal resorts after uncovering a plot for a mid-summer bomb blitz by Irish guerrillas.

Extra police were drafted in with sniffer dogs to search for hidden time bombs in hotels at 12 holiday towns on a "hit list" seized from a suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb cell.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad said on Monday night that it had smashed the IRA plot after swooping to arrest 12 people in the last few days.

Anti-terrorist squad chief Simon Crawshaw said he believed only one bomb had been planted

so far — and that was found and defused at Rubens Hotel near Buckingham Palace in London.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we must take account of a slight possibility that a bomb might have been placed in any of the towns."

Police in Great Yarmouth, on the east coast, said they had information that a bomb had already been planted in their town. They assigned 100 officers to an intensive search Tuesday.

Hotellers around the country reacted with shock to the plot and immediately began tightening security.

They said there was no panic among guests but they worried that the scare could frighten off

summer visitors.

The places listed as IRA targets include some of Britain's premier beach resorts such as Brighton, Blackpool, Eastbourne, Margate and Torquay.

Police, confident they had made a major breakthrough against the IRA, were questioning the 12 detained men and women about a bomb attack on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and senior government ministers at a Brighton hotel last October.

Mrs. Thatcher escaped unhurt but five people died in the blast caused by a time bomb believed to have been hidden in the Grand Hotel several weeks before.

Swift election of president is good news for Italian government

ROME (R) — The election of a new Italian president in record time has strengthened the five-party alliance ruling the country and secured the position of Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, political sources said.

Parliament on Monday elected 56-year-old Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga to the largely ceremonial but much sought after post of president. He replaces Socialist Sandro Pertini, whose seven-year mandate expires on July 8.

For the first time in nearly 40 years in such an election, Mr. Cossiga won on the first ballot, polling 78 votes more than the required two-thirds majority of the combined houses of parliament plus regional representatives.

In the past the vote has often been hotly contested, running to 23 ballots to elect Giovanni Leone in 1971. But this time all the ruling

parties and the opposition Communists agreed in advance on Mr. Cossiga, who is currently president of the Senate.

Mr. Craxi described the result as stemming from "the framework of political stability we are able to give to the country."

Political analysts said the prime minister had essentially traded off the presidency for continued backing by the Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, for his own position.

The Communists, still smarting from their defeats in local elections last month and in a wage referendum two weeks ago, were pleased to have been consulted in advance on the choice of president, the analysts said.

Mr. Craxi is obliged to offer the formal resignation of his 22-month-old government as soon as the new president is installed.

Political sources said Mr. Cossiga would probably reject this. But they said leaders of the government might engineer its fall in the autumn in order to reshuffle the cabinet, re-think policies and clear the way for a second Craxi administration.

Mr. Cossiga, a former interior minister and prime minister, has a reputation for moral rectitude as strong as his predecessor's, but is a low-key figure than the ebullient Pertini.

The two men dined together on Monday night in the rooftop restaurant of a prominent Rome hotel.

Mr. Pertini joked with journalists that Mr. Cossiga would be paying the bill, but evaded questions on a report by the Italian News Agency ANSA that he might leave office on July 1, a week early.

Church seeks to clarify relations with Judaism

By Jennifer Parmelee
Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Declaring its intention to eliminate distortion and possible anti-Semitism from Catholic education, the Vatican on Monday issued a document counselling priests on how to present Judaism to the Roman Catholic faithful.

The document, entitled "On the correct way to present the Jews and Judaism in preaching and Catechesis in the Roman Catholic Church," seeks to provide a basis "not only for objectivity, justice and tolerance, but also for understanding and dialogue," Vatican officials said.

"Our two traditions are so related that they cannot ignore each other," said the document, issued after three years of work by the Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity.

"It is designed to create a will to eradicate all religious prejudices for anti-Semitism and racism," the Rev. Pierre Duprey, vice president of the commission, told a

news conference.

The guide, which draws largely on statements on the subject by the Second Vatican Council and Pope John Paul II, includes the first formal mention of the Holocaust in a Vatican document.

Moosignor Jorge Mejia, commission secretary, told reporters, "Catechesis should... help in understanding the meaning for the Jews of the extermination during the years 1939-1945, and its consequences," the document says.

"The question is not merely to uproot from among the faithful the remains of anti-Semitism still to be found here and there, but much rather to arouse in them, through educational work, an exact knowledge of the wholly unique 'bond' which joins us as a church to the Jews and to Judaism," it adds.

There is no reference in the document to any specific instances of distortion or possible anti-Semitic leanings in Catholic education.

The Vatican has never offered a formal explanation why it has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Scientists discuss hot subject at Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP) — Flushed faces and feverish foreheads are a hot topic for about 50 scientists and physicians from around the world who will be gathered at Yale University this week.

The weeklong symposium focuses on thermal and environmental physiology — in simpler terms, body heat.

The study of body heat, said Ethan R. Nadel, associate professor of epidemiology and physiology at Yale School of Medicine, "is important to understand how the body responds to heat and what its insufficiencies are. It's also to understand the aging process, the disease process and other things, such as high blood pressure."

"Some people work well in heat and others do not. We want to know why," he said. "Some elite athletes can do well and never get overheated and others can train and never perform well. Why?"

The group will debate a number of issues pertaining to body heat. Dr. Nadel said, such as whether a fever is itself beneficial to sick people or whether it triggers some

Nepal seeks Indian help to counter extremists

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A government spokesman has indicated that Nepal will seek India's help in arresting political extremists believed involved in the first major terrorist bombings in this Himalayan Hindu kingdom.

The statement followed a claim in India by an obscure Nepalese group led by a self-styled former legislator that it planned the bombs in Katmandu and three other towns that killed seven people and wounded 27 last week.

"With these nationwide explosions, a great revolution has been launched," the Janwadi Marcha (revolutionary front) said in a statement delivered to newspaper offices in New Delhi. "We have embarked on the revolutionary path to overthrow the monarchy. This is a fight to the finish."

Four of the 130 people detained by police in connection with the bombings have been identified as Indians. Press reports and several lawmakers have said the terrorists apparently were operating from India.

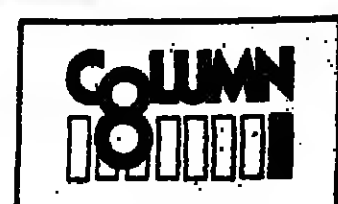
The two neighboring countries have an open border and no visas are required either way by their citizens.

Without naming India, a Home Affairs ministry spokesman told reporters that Nepal would seek the help of "a foreign government" to find out if terrorists were "operating from outside the country."

He also said the government may seek the cooperation of Interpol, the international police headquartered in Paris.

The Hindu newspaper of India earlier reported that Indian intelligence agencies were investigating if Sikh terrorists helped Nepalese political extremists in making the explosives and planning the coordinated bombings. It cited a parallel between the Nepalese blasts and the booby-trap bombings that killed 87 in India last month.

The blasts in Katmandu occurred at the symbols of absolute monarchy — the royal palace of 30-year-old, Harvard-educated King Birendra, the national parliament, the main government office complex, and a luxury downtown hotel partly owned by the monarch and Queen Aiswarya.



'No links between full moon and bizarre behaviour'

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientific studies that claim the full moon can be linked to an increase in crime and bizarre behaviour are nothing but statistical lunacy, neither proving nor disproving their point, a new report suggests. Psychologists James Rotton and Ivan Kelly said they analysed 37 studies, claiming to prove a link between the moon and strange behaviour. What they found, they said, was a stronger link between the studies and sloppy scholarly work. "What you can conclude, when you look at all these studies, is that people act strangely when they act strangely," Rotton, a professor at Florida International University in north Miami, Florida said. Rotton, whose study was reported in psychological bulletin and summarised in the current issue of Psychology Today, contended that some of the studies he analysed did indicate a statistical link between moon phases and strange happenings. But, he said, the studies, with the strongest findings in support of the lunar behaviour theory "are the ones that seem to be the most invalid" scientifically. For instance, he said, one study done in Colorado found a strong link between the full moon and traffic accidents. But a review found that full moons tended to fall on weekends the year the study was done. "If the full moon falls on a Friday night, you can bet you're going to have a lot of crazies out," Rotton said.

Menten's art collection auctioned

AMSTERDAM (R) — Part of the art collection of Dutch war criminal Pieter Menten, sold at an auction Monday, raised nearly \$830,000 to pay creditors. Menten, 86, a former Nazi SS officer, was released from a jail near The Hague on March 22 after completing two-thirds of a 10-year sentence for his part in massacring Polish Jews in 1941. The auction of 86, 500 antique art objects and old master paintings yielded 2.9 million guilders (\$828,000) though this was short of the 3.3 million guilders (\$942,000) which the two creditors, West Germany and the Dutch auction company Sotheby Mak van Waay, claimed. The auction was ordered by a court in The Hague.

British heart recipient dies

LONDON (AP) — Keith Castle, Britain's longest surviving heart-transplant patient, is dead at 58, his family announced. The cause of Castle's death at his London home Monday night was not immediately known, but he had undergone an artery bypass operation to free the blood flow to his leg earlier this year. Castle received the heart of a 21-year-old in August 1979 at Papworth Hospital near Cambridge. The London Cockey became a nationally beloved figure with his plucky, wisecracking attitude to his illness. After receiving a new heart, he campaigned around the country raising funds for heart research, and said his proudest achievement was to convince life insurance companies that he was healthy enough to be sold insurance.

China unearths traces of ancient state capital

PEKING (R) — Archaeologists have discovered the capital of an ancient warrior state in China's Shaanxi Province, the China Daily reported Tuesday. It said the city of Yongcheng, walled capital of Qin from 676-382 B.C., was the biggest and best-preserved site discovered in China. It has several palaces and 13 royal mausoleums. "The level of architecture is astonishing," the newspaper said. "The people's artistic creations could rival those of Greece and Rome." Qin was one of many rival Chinese states. It stressed military skills and a harsh political system which enabled it to conquer and unify the Chinese world in 221 B.C. It had iron tools and the rulers enjoyed ice which was stored all year round in underground chambers. The tomb of the megalomaniac first Qin Emperor of China, near his new capital at today's Xian in Shaanxi, is famous for the army of Terracotta soldiers which were buried nearby. The new discovery is the result of 10 years' exploration and digging. China Daily said its wall surrounds an area 3.3 kilometres long and 3.2 kilometres wide.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
© 1984 Trumps Media Services, Inc.

THAT EXTRA CHANCE

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ 9863	♠ 10	♠ 4	♠ 5
♥ A6	♥ K5	♥ A	♥ K
♦ A	♦ K	♦ A	♦ K
♣ A	♣ K	♣ A	♣ K

WEST **EAST**

♠ K87542 ♠ J10

♥ J1092 ♥ KQ753

♦ 6 ♦ 32

♣ 92 ♣ K864

SOUTH

♠ A

♥ 84

♦ A

♣ A

THE HIDDING

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 ♥ 2 ♠ 2 ♥

2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

4 ♥ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Sometimes it is easy to spot a line that will give you additional chances. More often you will have to dig hard to increase your odds.

North had extra values, so he had no hesitation about introducing his spade suit freely. When South jumped to like his hand, his heart cue-bid agreed to diamonds as trumps and South's cue-bid in spades was all the urging North needed to try for slam.

West led the top of his heart

هذه هي الحياة